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**Hinoue et al.**

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(54) **IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING SUPPLY OF DEVELOPER**

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**G03G 15/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **G03G 15/0856** (2013.01); **G03G 15/0889** (2013.01); **G03G 15/556** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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USPC ..... 399/27, 30, 64  
See application file for complete search history.

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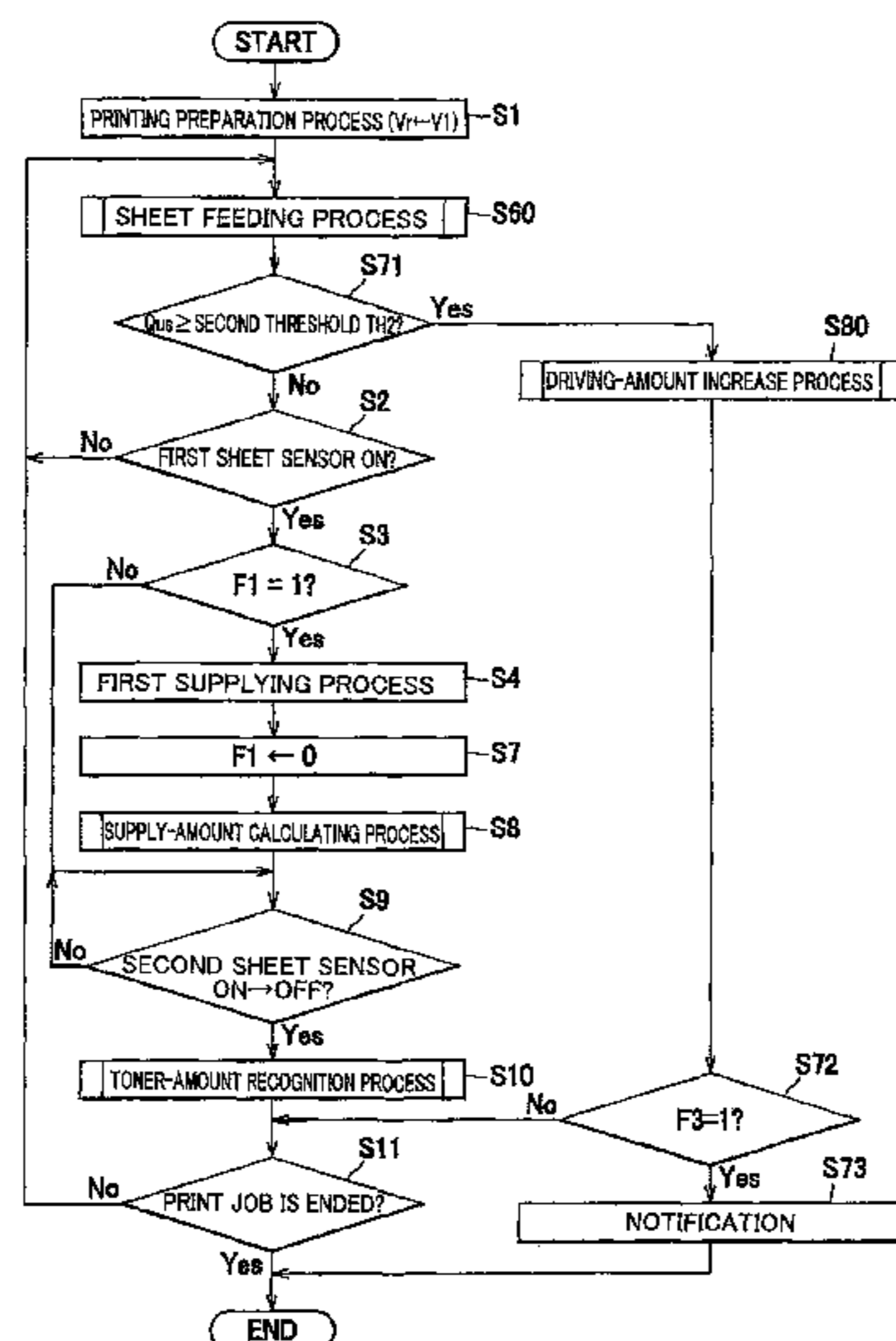
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An image forming apparatus, including: a photoconductor; a developing device; a developer storage; a supplier configured to supply developer to the developing device; and a controller configured to, when performing a printing operation, execute a developing process, a usage-amount obtaining process of obtaining a developer usage amount used in the developing process, a first supplying process of supplying the developer by operating the supplier by a first driving amount every time the usage amount becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold, and a second supplying process of supplying the developer by operating the supplier by a driving amount greater than the first driving amount when the usage amount from a time point of beginning of use of the developer storage becomes greater than or equal to a second threshold that is greater than the first threshold.

**19 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



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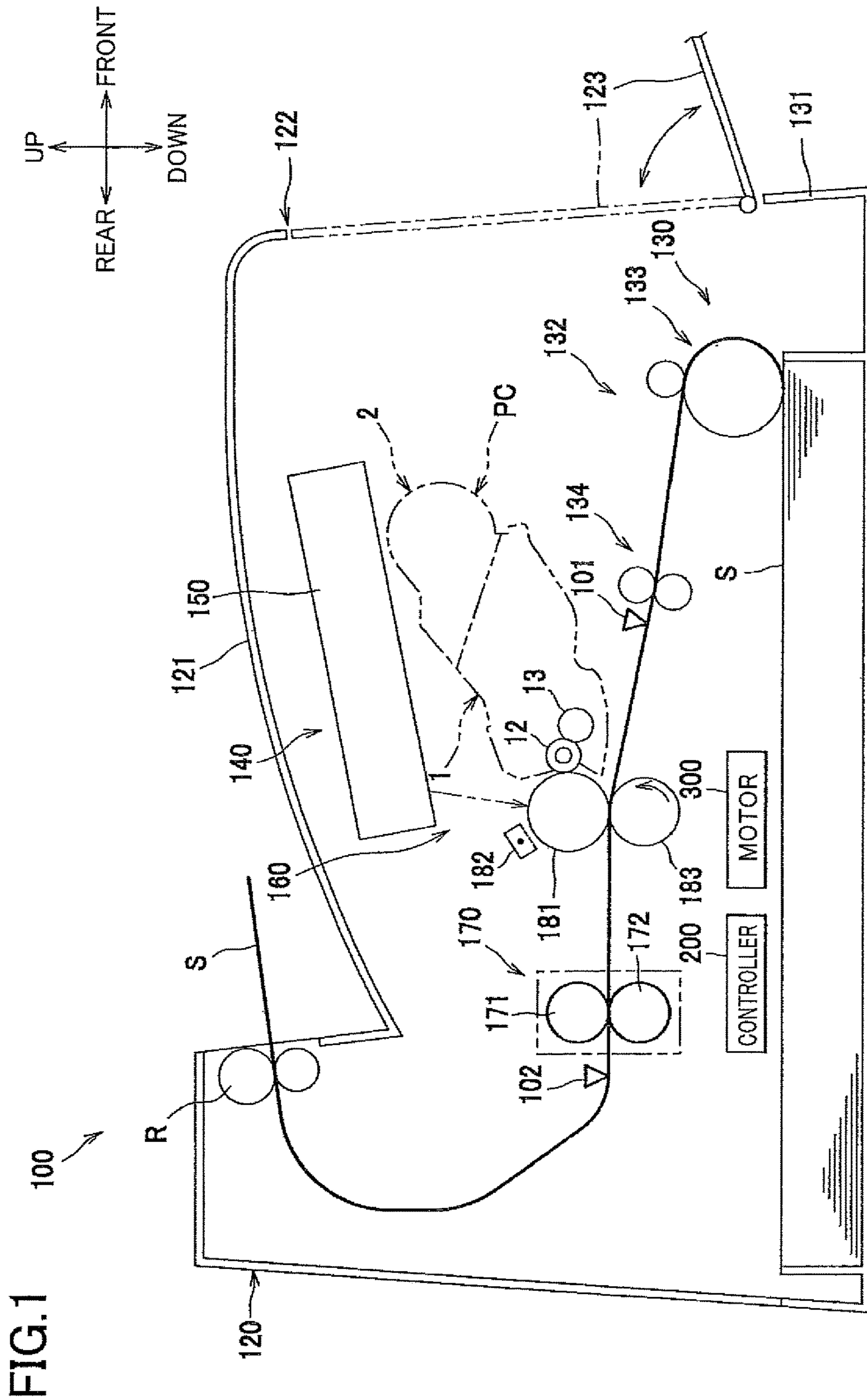


FIG.2

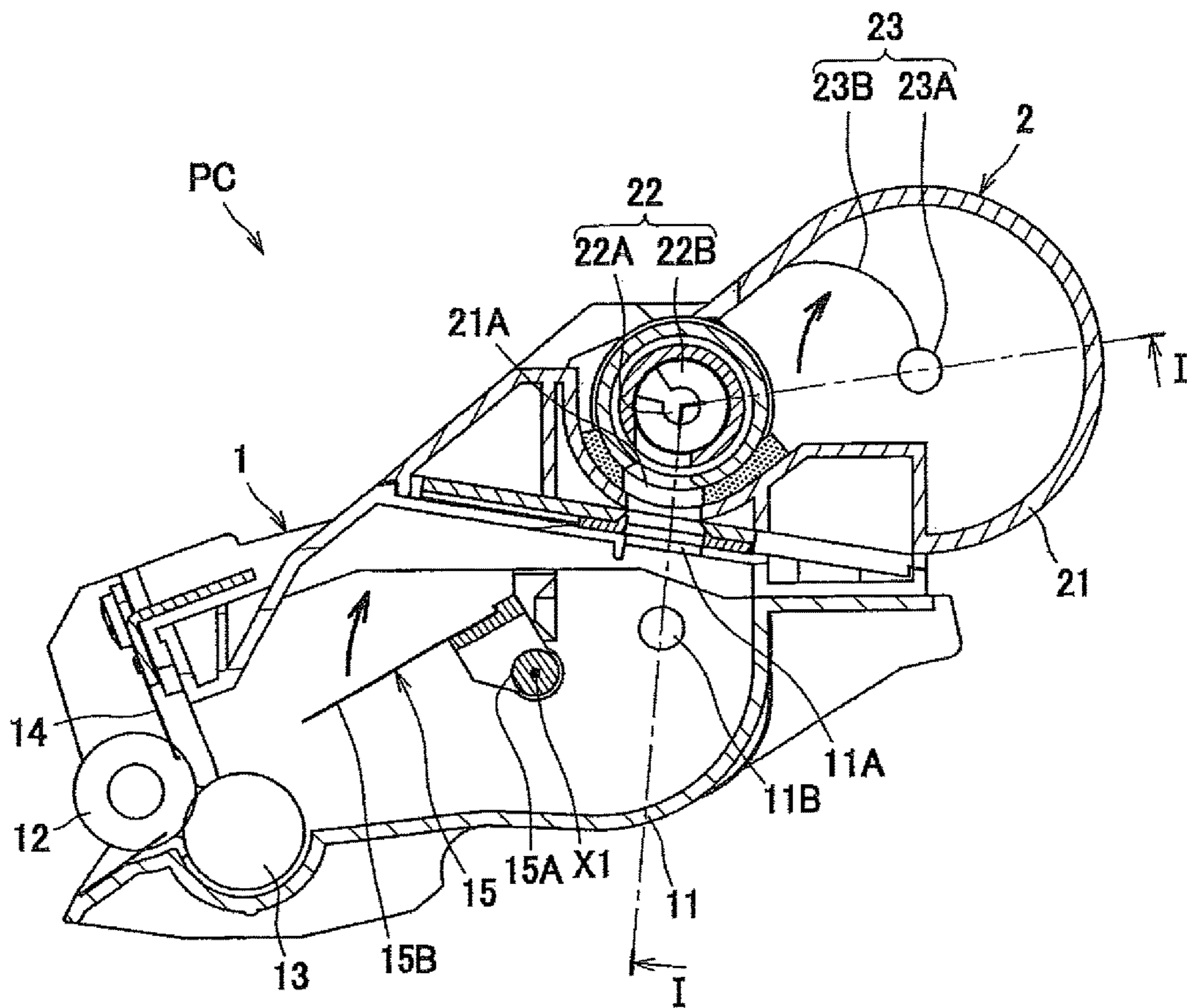


FIG.3

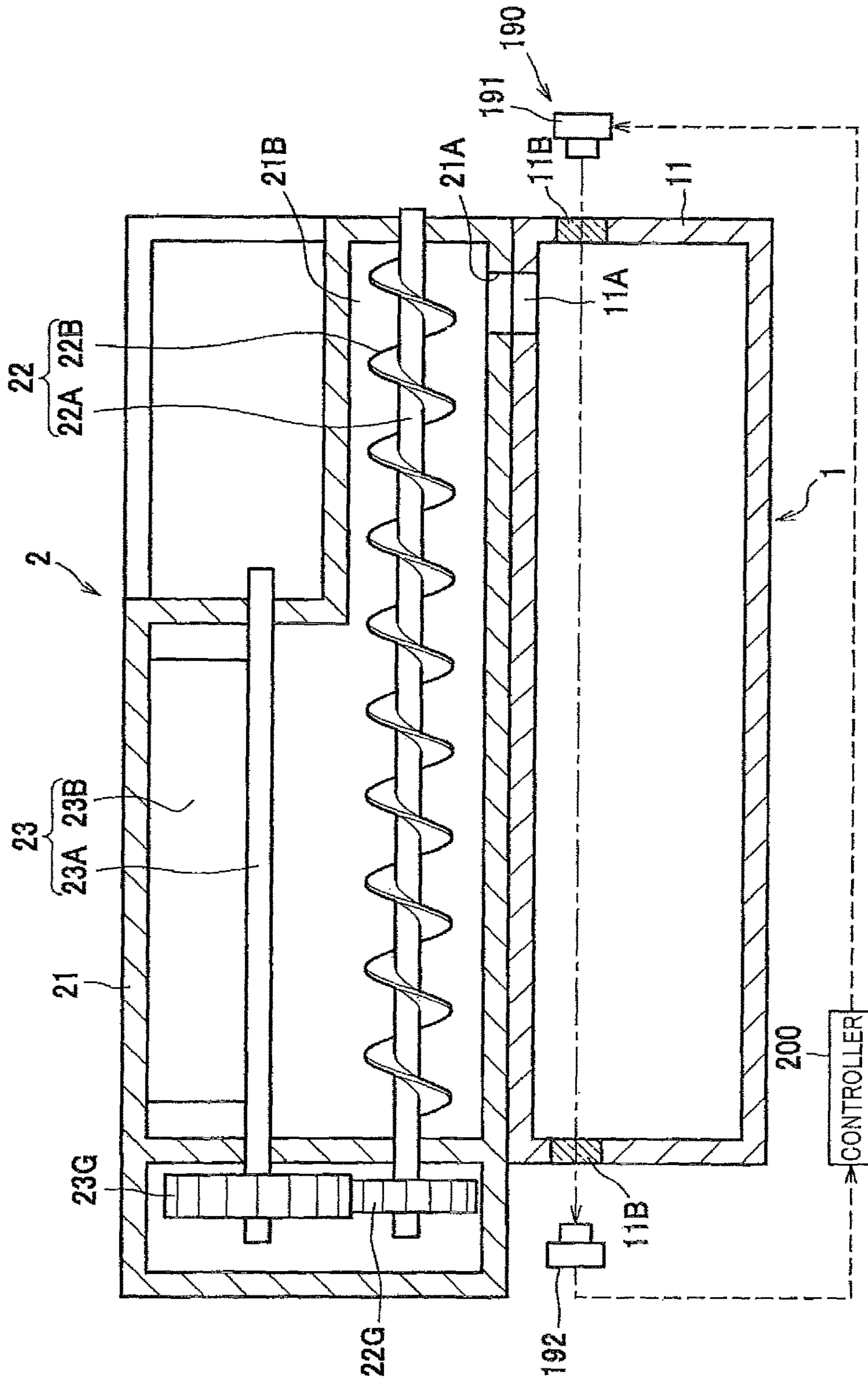


FIG.4A

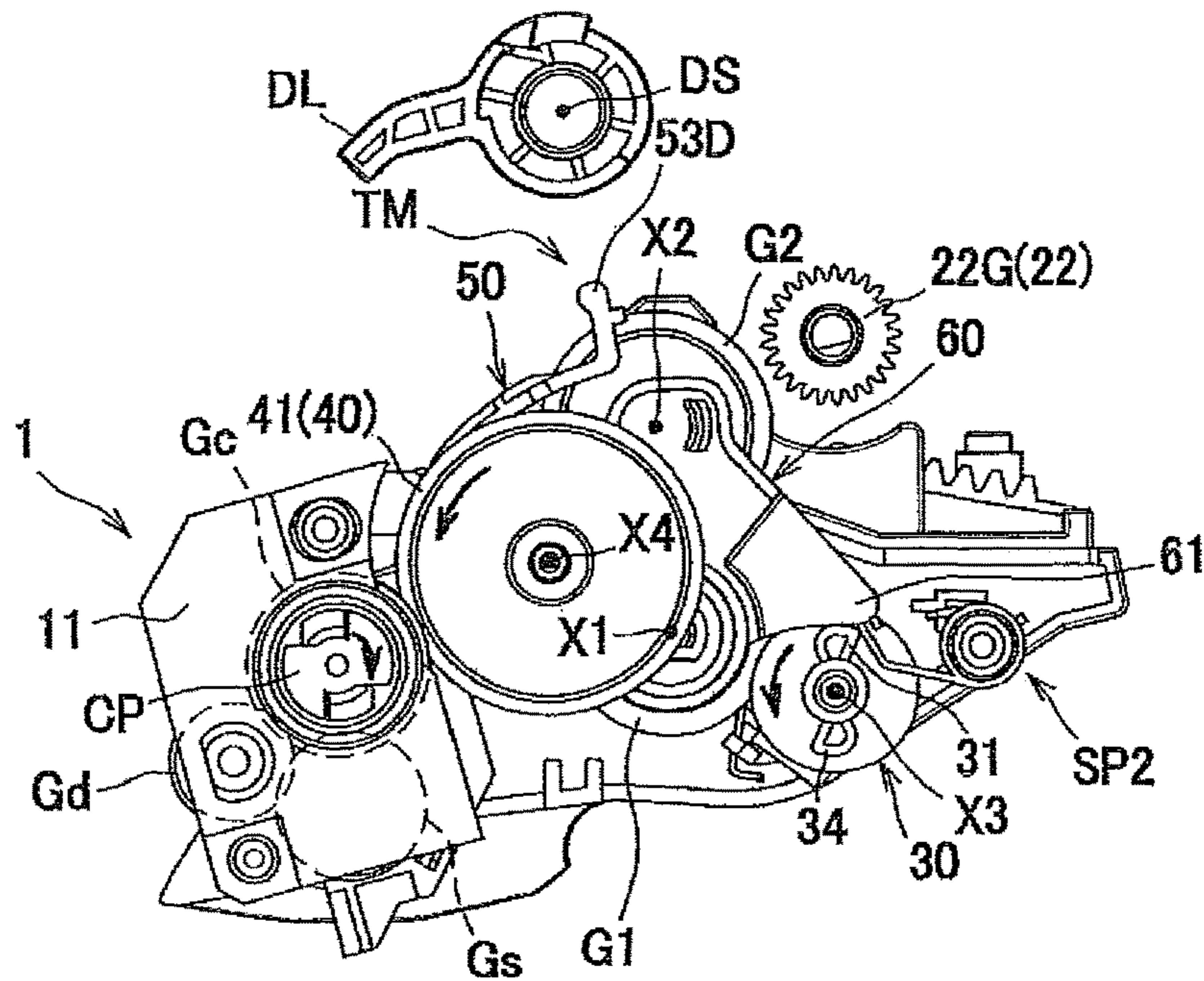


FIG.4B

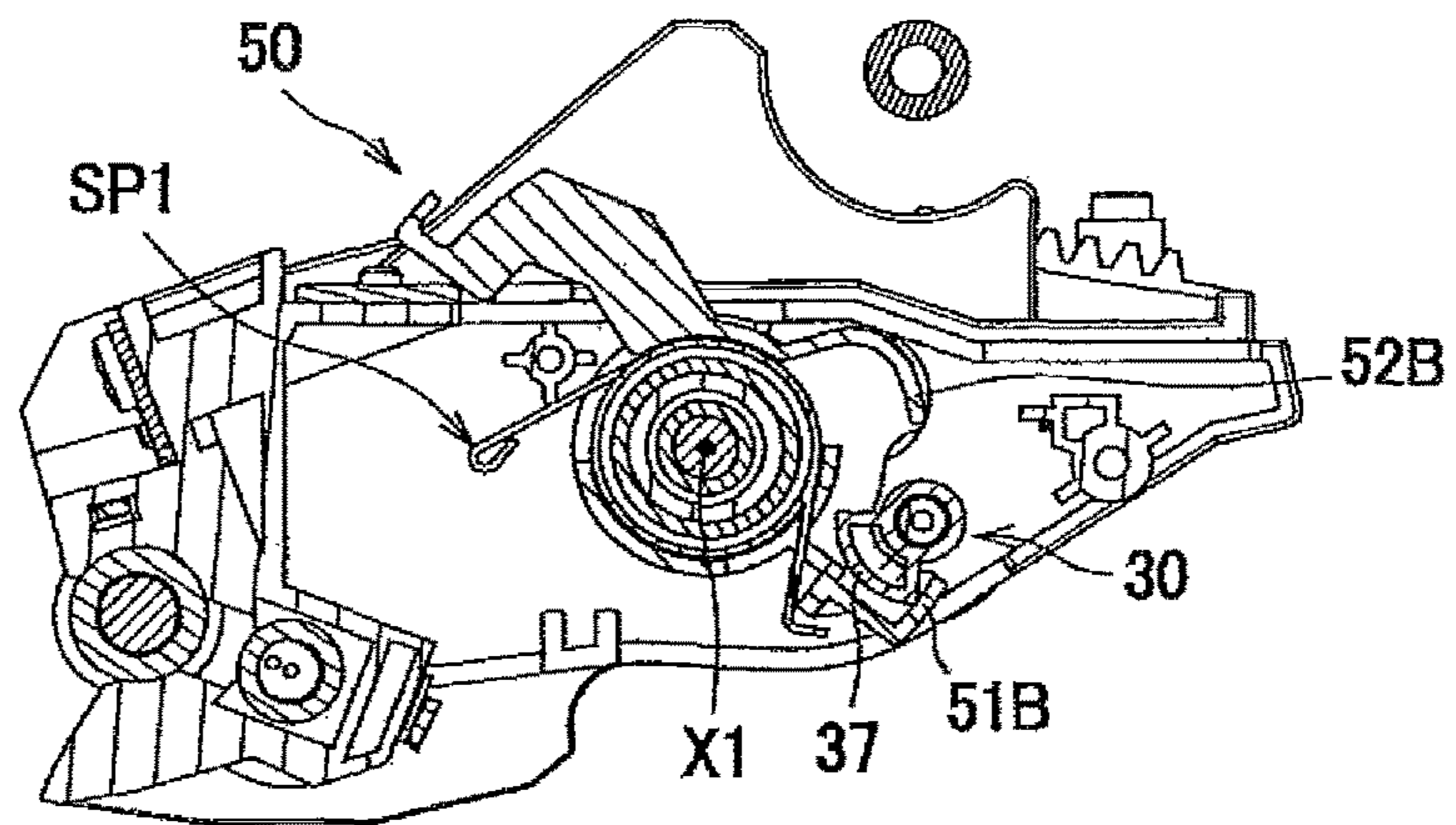


FIG.4C

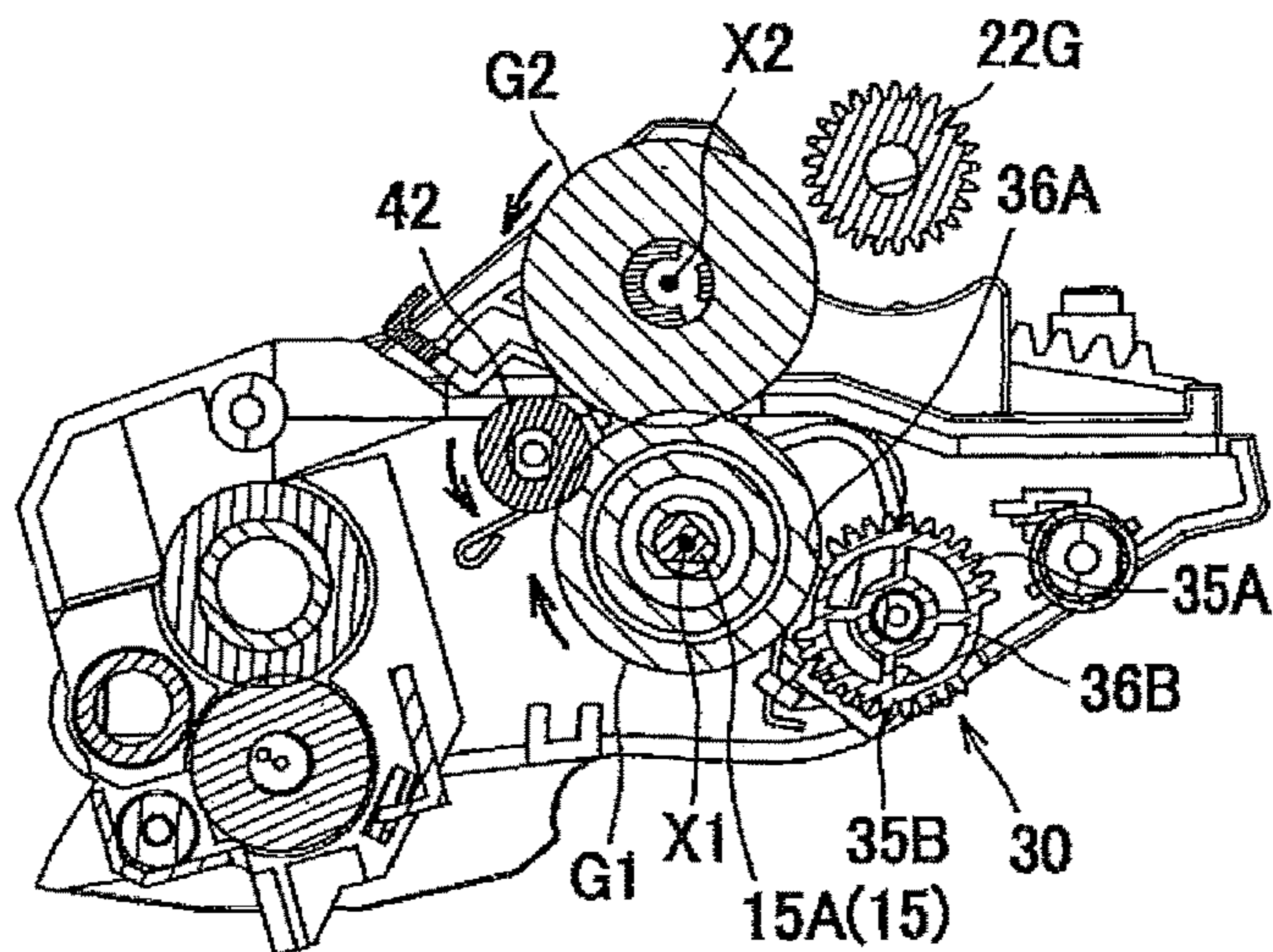


FIG.5A

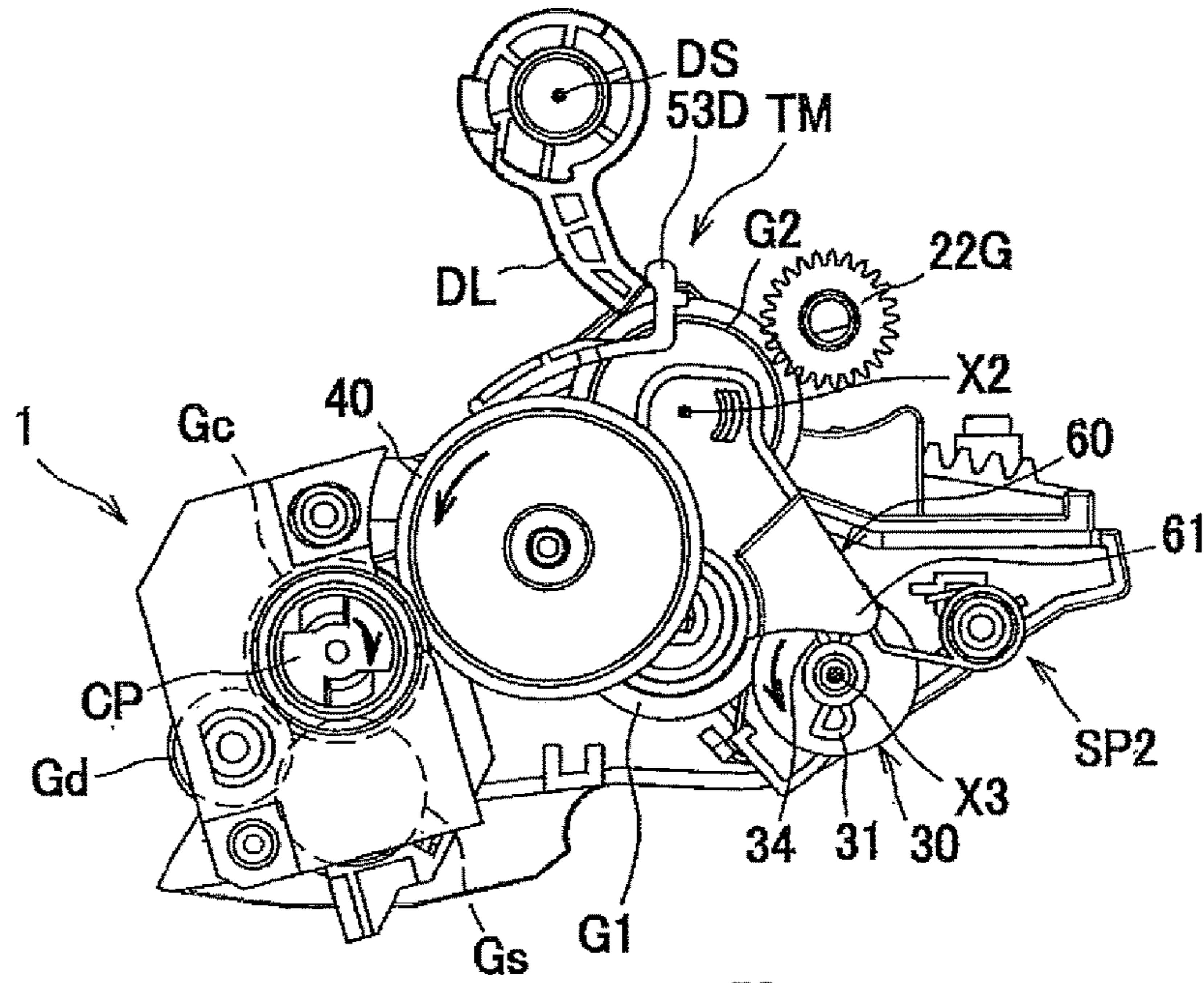


FIG.5B

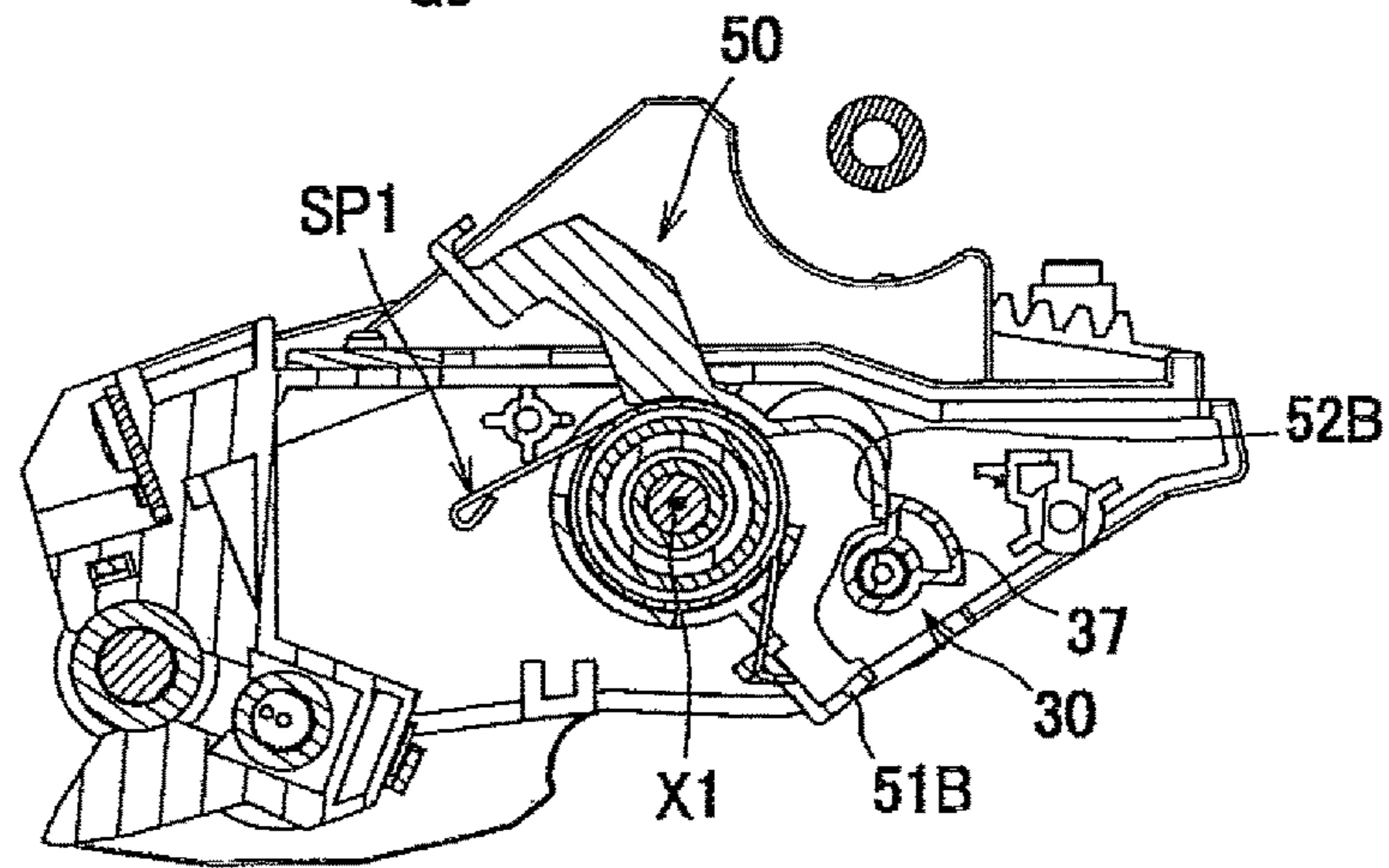


FIG.5C

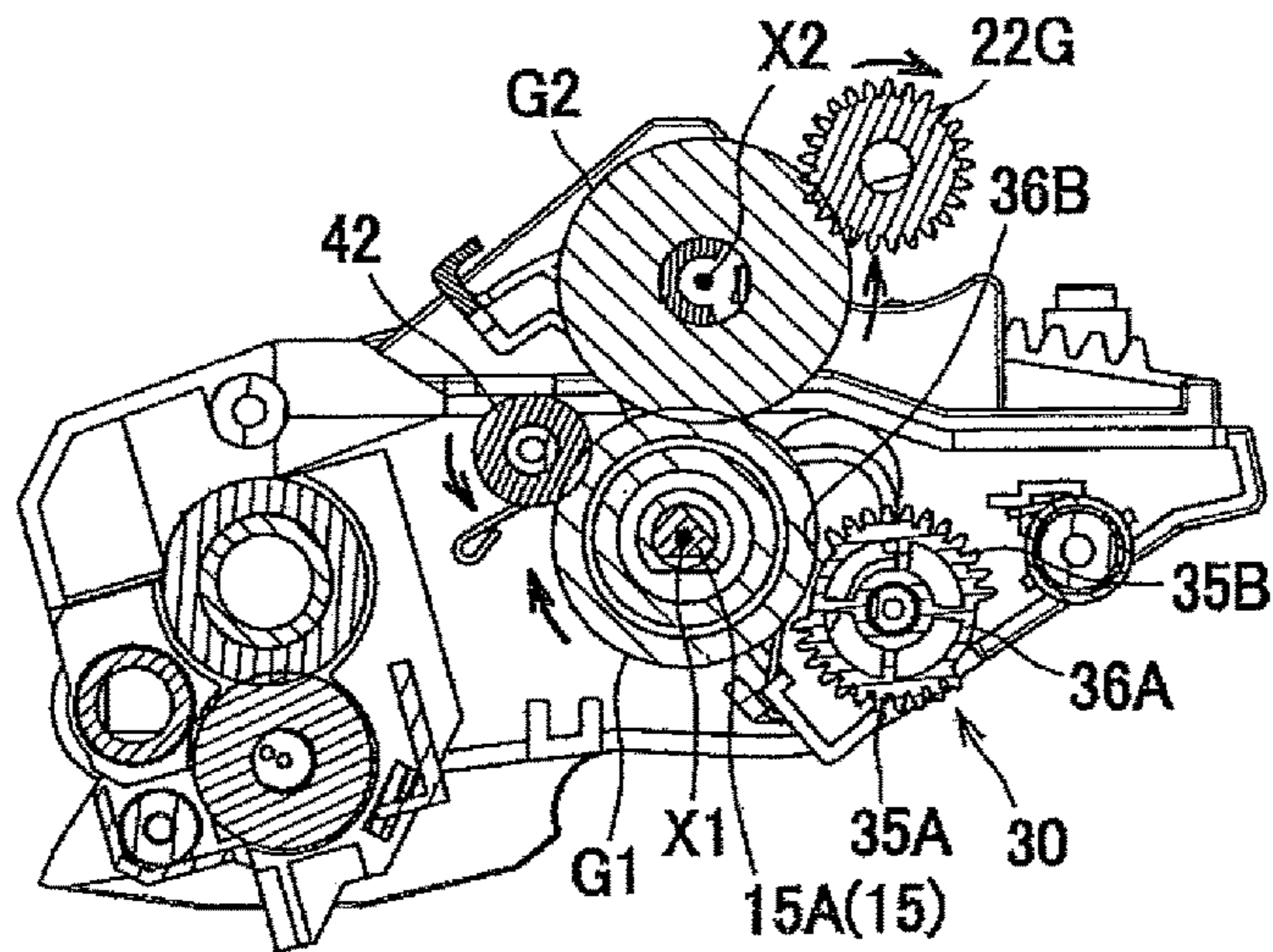


FIG.6

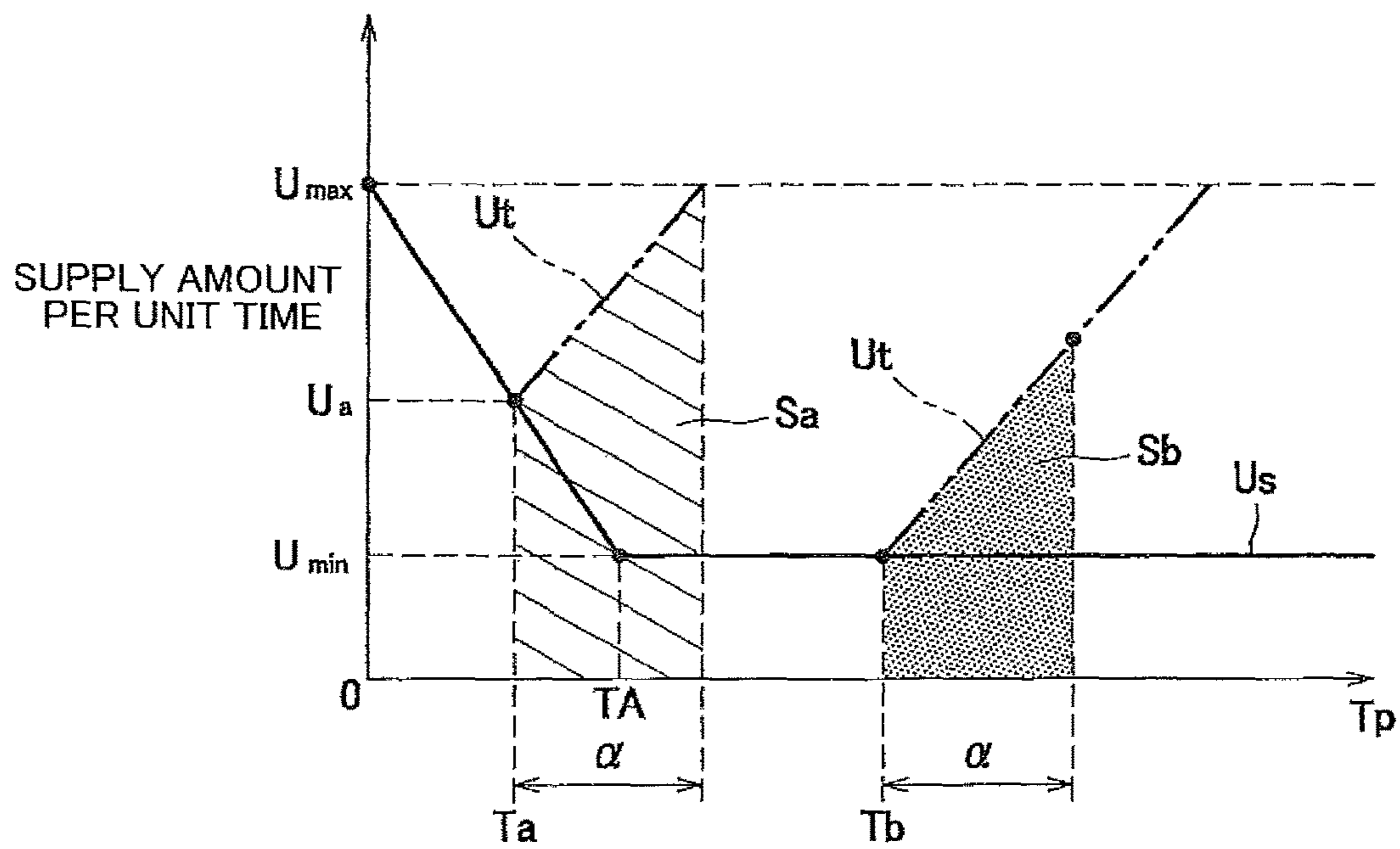




FIG. 7

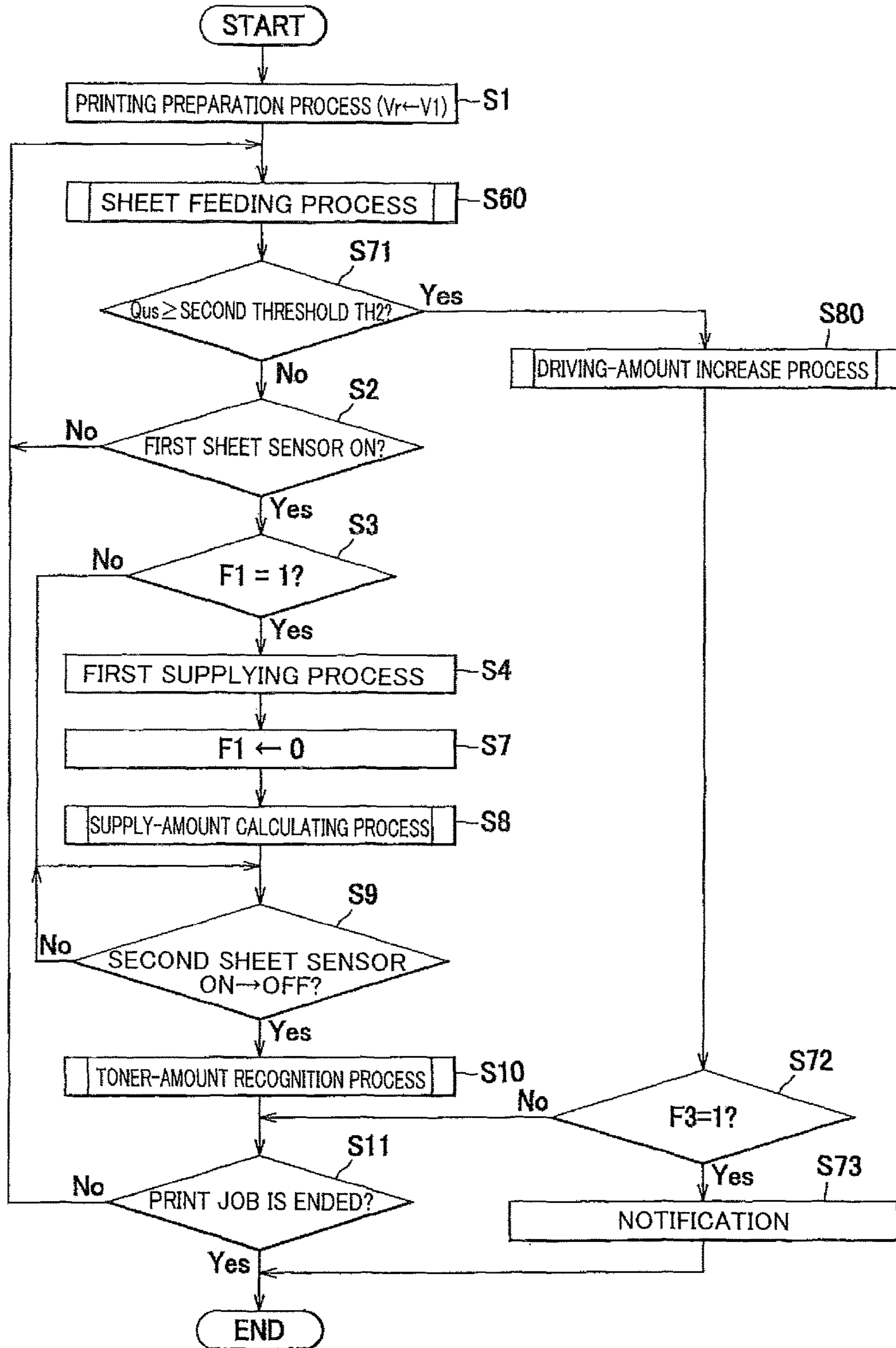


FIG.8

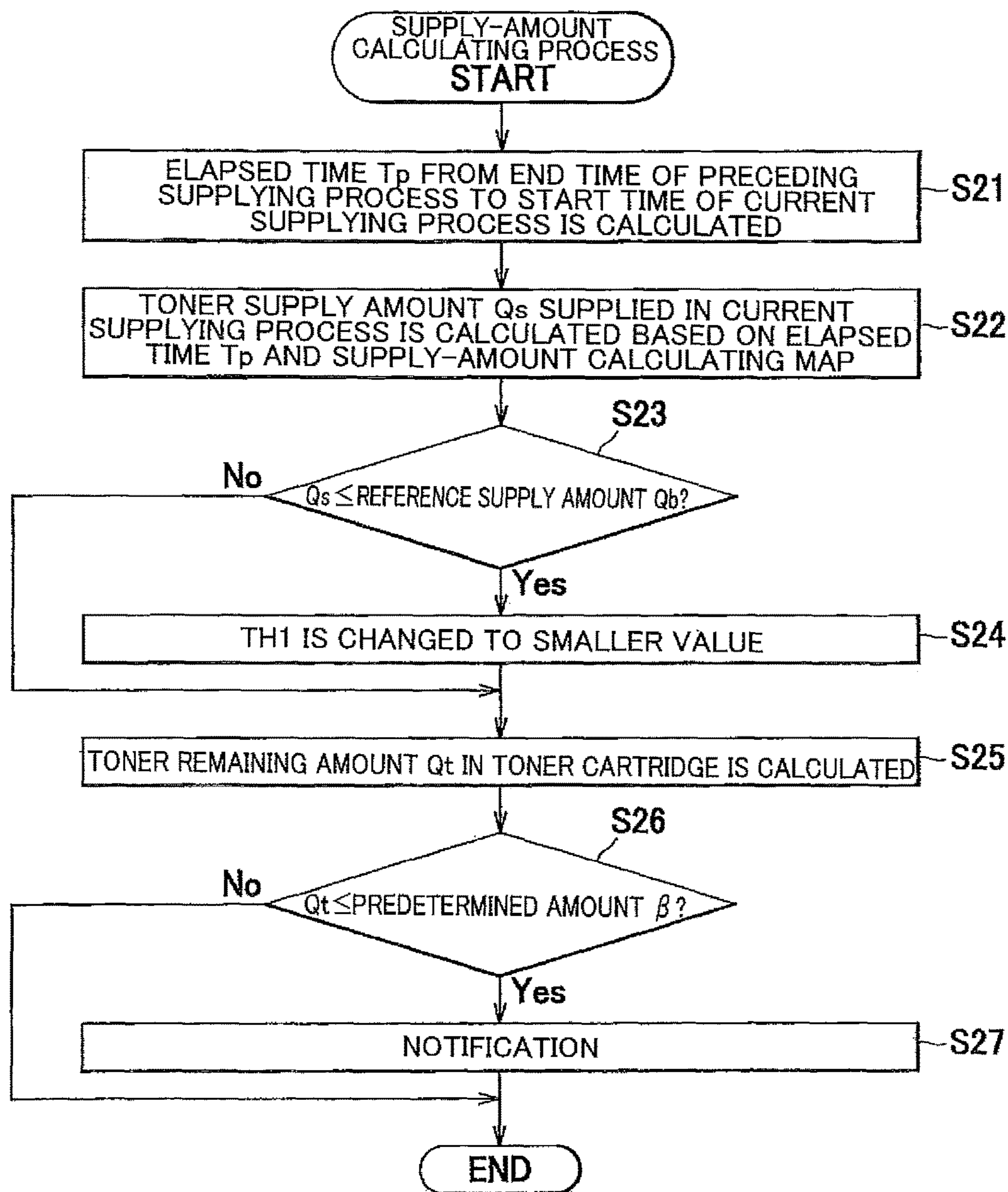


FIG.9

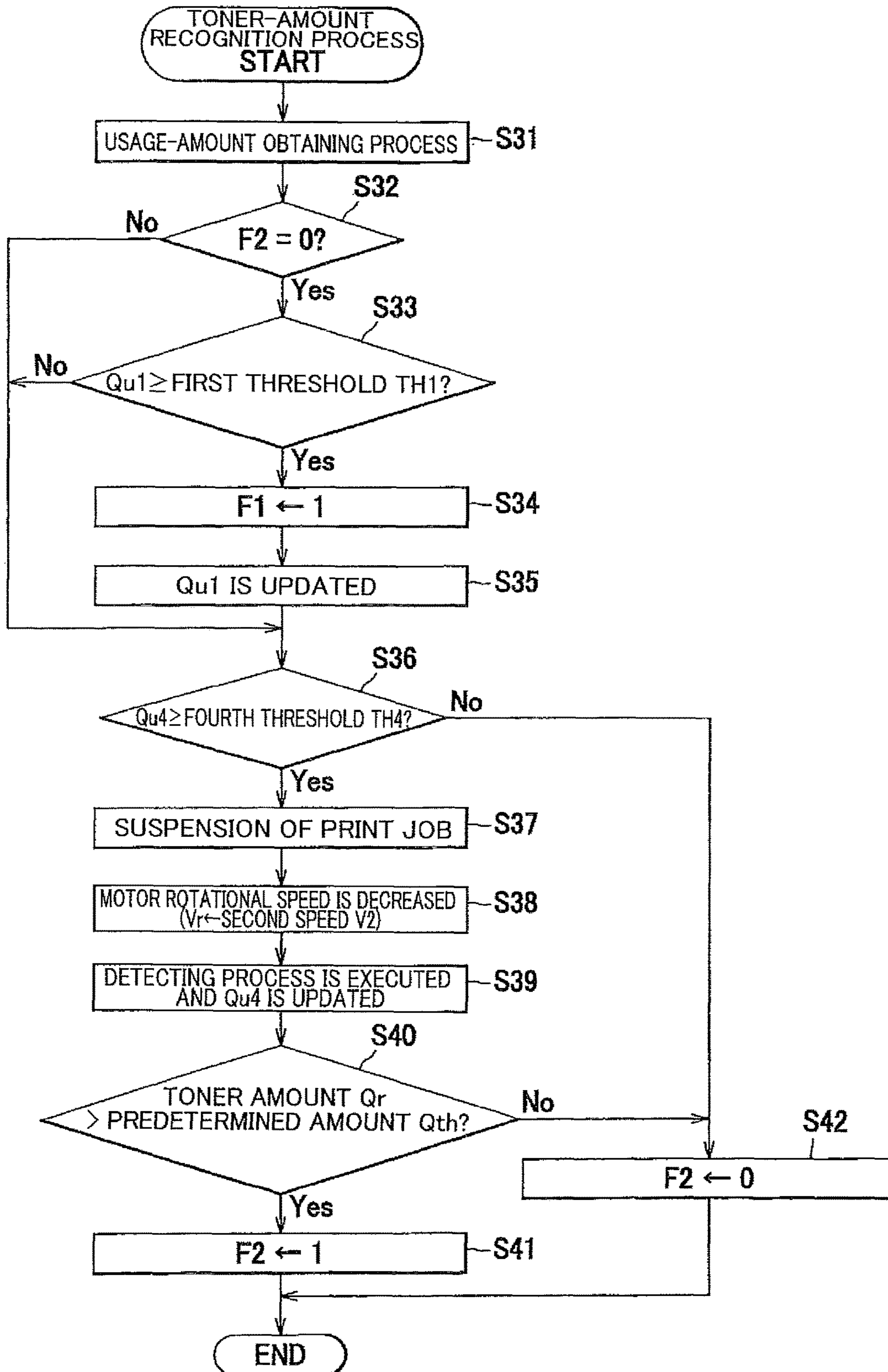


FIG.10

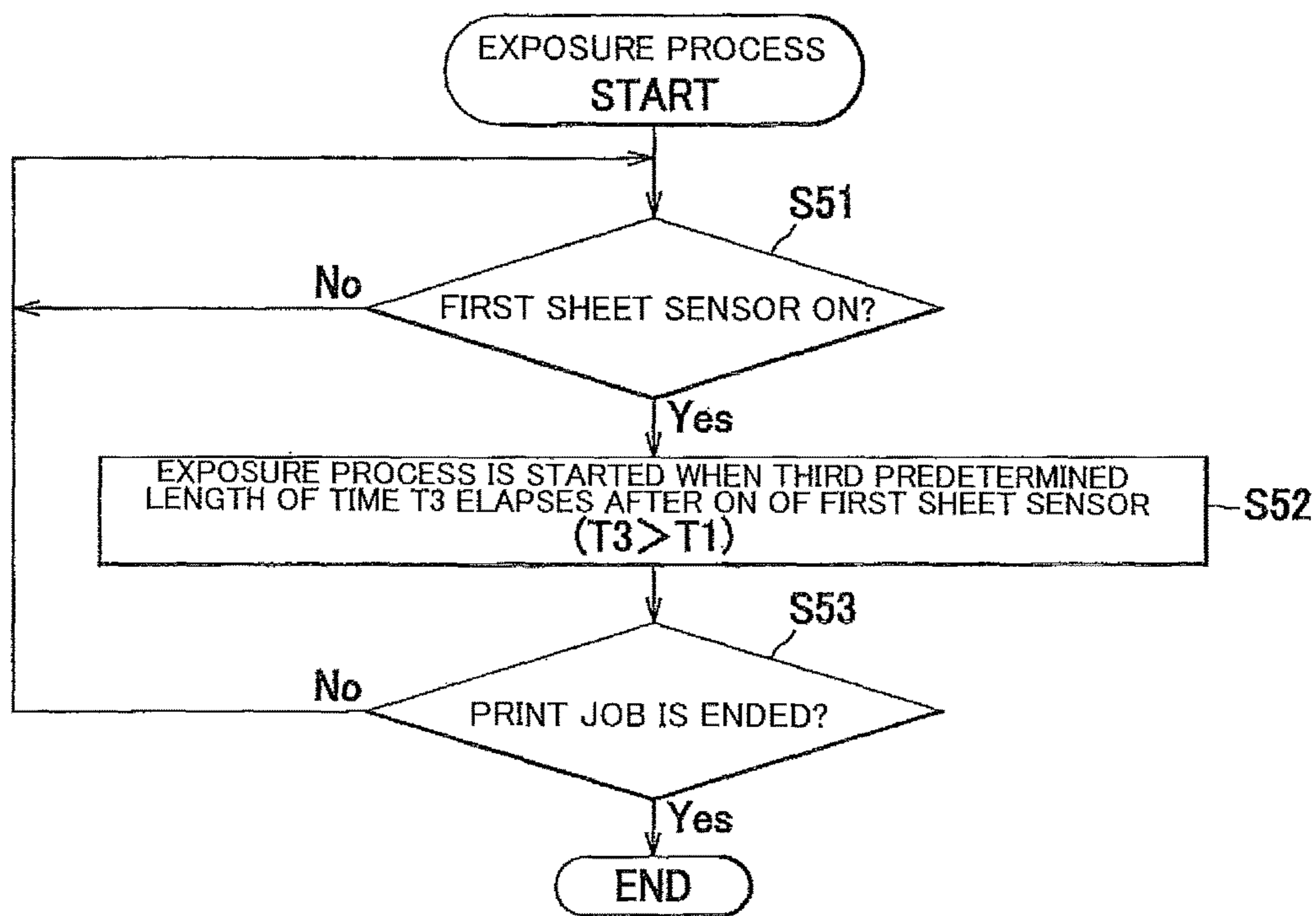


FIG.11

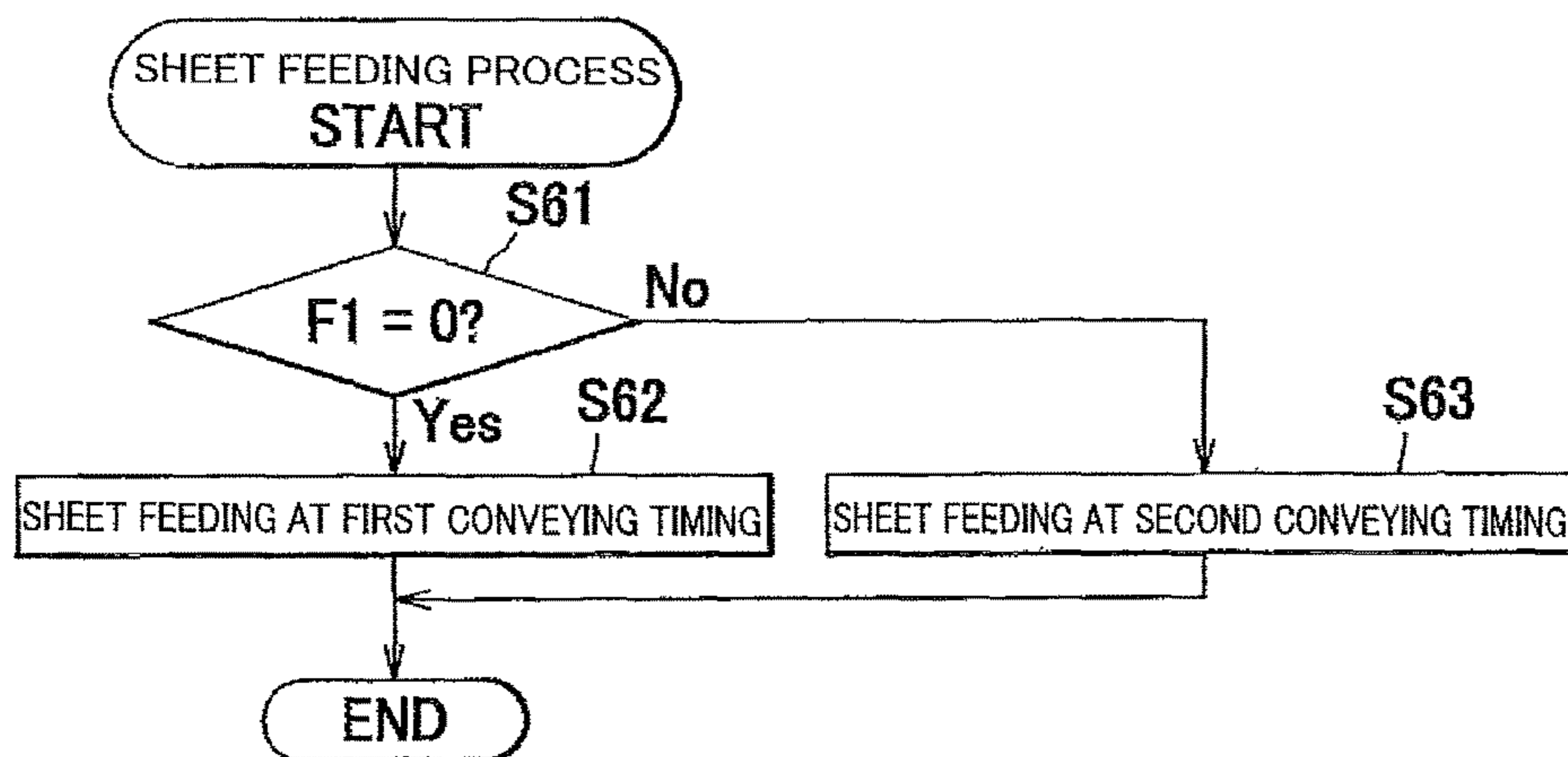
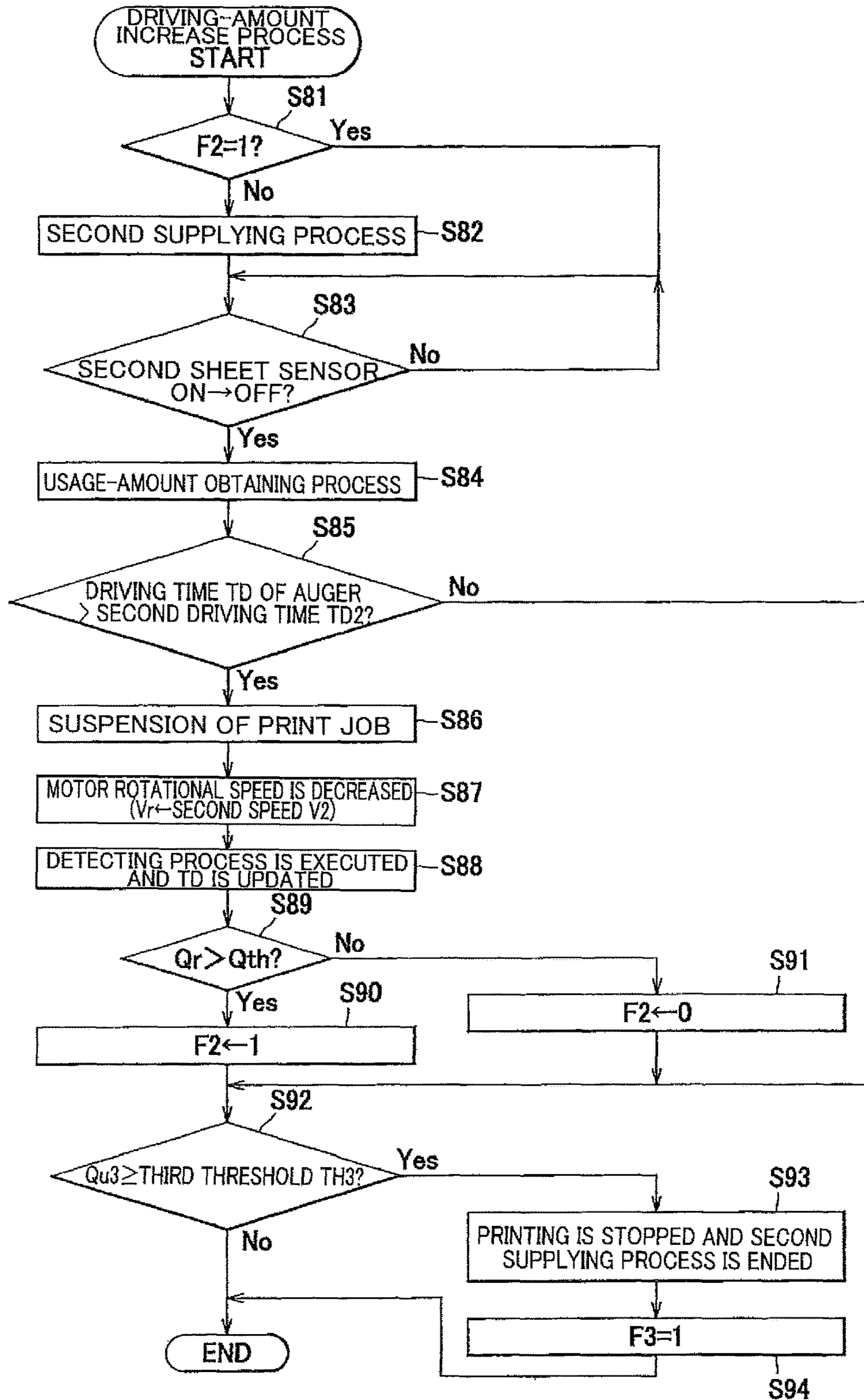


FIG.12



1

# IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING SUPPLY OF DEVELOPER

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2017-225145, which was filed on Nov. 22, 2017, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

## BACKGROUND

### Technical Field

The following disclosure relates to an image forming apparatus including a supplier configured to supply developer from a developer storage to a developing device and also relates to a method of controlling the image forming apparatus.

### Description of Related Art

There has been known a printer configured to supply, as needed, new or fresh developer from a developer storage to a developing device configured to supply the developer to a photoconductor. In the known printer, an amount of consumption of the developer is calculated based on a dot count, and the developer is supplied to the developing device based on the calculated consumption amount, so as to keep the amount of the developer in the developing device constant.

## SUMMARY

In the configuration in which the developer is supplied from the developer storage to the developing device in an amount that is based on the amount of the developer consumed by printing, the developer stays or accumulates at a connected portion of the developer storage and the developing device or in the supplier for supplying the developer. In such a case, the staying or accumulating developer hinders conveyance of the developer, undesirably causing an error in the supply amount of the developer with respect to the consumption amount of the developer.

Accordingly, one aspect of the disclosure is directed to a technique of preventing an occurrence of an error in the supply amount of the developer with respect to the consumption amount of the developer by preventing the staying or accumulating developer from hindering conveyance of the developer.

In one aspect of the disclosure, an image forming apparatus includes: a photoconductor; a developing device including a developing roller configured to form a developer image on the photoconductor; a developer storage storing developer; a supplier configured to supply the developer from the developer storage to the developing device; and a controller configured to, when performing a printing operation, execute a developing process of developing an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductor, a usage-amount obtaining process of obtaining a usage amount of the developer, the usage amount being an amount of the developer used in the developing process, a first supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a first driving amount every time the usage amount becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold, and a second

2

supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a driving amount greater than the first driving amount when the usage amount of the developer from a time point of beginning of use of the developer storage becomes greater than or equal to a second threshold that is greater than the first threshold.

In another aspect of the disclosure, a method of controlling an image forming apparatus including: a photoconductor; a developing device including a developing roller configured to form a developer image on the photoconductor; a developer storage storing developer; and a supplier configured to supply the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device, the method comprising: a first supplying step of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a first driving amount when a usage amount of the developer from a time point of beginning of use of the developer storage is smaller than a predetermined value; and a second supplying step of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a driving amount greater than the first driving amount when the usage amount of the developer from the time point of beginning of use of the developer storage is greater than or equal to the predetermined value.

In still another aspect of the disclosure, an image forming apparatus includes: a developing device including a developing roller; a toner cartridge storing developer, the toner cartridge including a screw auger; and a controller configured to, when performing a printing operation, execute a usage-amount obtaining process of obtaining a usage amount of the developer, a first supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the toner cartridge to the developing device by operating the screw auger by a first driving time every time the usage amount becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold, and a second supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the toner cartridge to the developing device by operating the screw auger by a driving time longer than the first driving time when the usage amount of the developer from a time point of beginning of use of the toner cartridge becomes greater than or equal to a second threshold that is greater than the first threshold.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects, features, advantages, and technical and industrial significance of the present disclosure will be better understood by reading the following detailed description of one embodiment, when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a view illustrating an overall structure of a laser printer according to one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a process cartridge;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken along line I-I in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4A is a view illustrating a relationship among members when a transmitting mechanism is in a disconnected state;

FIG. 4B is a view illustrating a relationship among the members when the transmitting mechanism is in the disconnected state;

FIG. 4C is a view illustrating a relationship among the members when the transmitting mechanism is in the disconnected state;

FIG. 5A is a view illustrating a relationship among the members when the transmitting mechanism is in a connected state;

FIG. 5B is a view illustrating a relationship among the members when the transmitting mechanism is in the connected state;

FIG. 5C is a view illustrating a relationship among the members when the transmitting mechanism is in the connected state;

FIG. 6 is a view of a supply-amount calculating map;

FIG. 7 is flowchart indicating an operation of a controller;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart indicating a supply-amount calculating process;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart indicating a toner-amount recognition process;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart indicating an exposure process;

FIG. 11 is a flowchart indicating a sheet feeding process; and

FIG. 12 is a flowchart indicating a driving-amount increase process.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT

There will be next explained in detail one embodiment of the present disclosure referring to the drawings. In the following explanation, directions are defined based on directions indicated in FIG. 1. That is, a right side and a left side in FIG. 1 are respectively defined as a front side and a rear side, and a side corresponding to a back surface of the sheet of FIG. 1 and a side corresponding to a front surface of the sheet of FIG. 1 are respectively defined as a right side and a left side. Further, an up-down direction in FIG. 1 is defined as an up-down direction.

As shown in FIG. 1, a laser printer 100 as one example of an image forming apparatus includes, in a printer housing 120, a feeder portion 130 configured to supply a sheet S, an image forming portion 140 configured to form an image on the sheet S, a controller 200, and a motor 300. A drive force of the motor 300 is transmitted to the feeder portion 130 and the image forming portion 140.

The feeder portion 130 includes a sheet supply tray 131 removably mounted on a lower portion of the printer housing 120 and a conveyor mechanism 132 configured to convey the sheet S in the sheet supply tray 131 toward a transfer roller 183. The conveyor mechanism 132 includes: a sheet supply mechanism 133 configured to convey the sheet S in the sheet supply tray 131 toward registration rollers 134; and the registration rollers 134 for properly positioning each position in the leading edge of the sheet S being conveyed. A first sheet sensor 101 is provided downstream of the registration rollers 134 in a conveyance direction of the sheet S. The first sheet sensor 101 is configured to detect the sheet S conveyed from the registration rollers 134 toward the transfer roller 183. The first sheet sensor 101 is disposed nearer to the registration rollers 134 than to the transfer roller 183.

The first sheet sensor 101 includes, for instance, a swing lever configured to swing by being pushed by the sheet S that is being conveyed and an optical sensor configured to detect swinging of the swing lever. In the present embodiment, the first sheet sensor 101 is in an ON state while the sheet S is passing, namely, while the swing lever is being laid down by the sheet S.

The image forming portion 140 includes a scanner unit 150, a process unit 160, and a fixing device 170.

The scanner unit 150 is provided in an upper portion of the printer housing 120 and includes a laser light emitter, a polygon mirror, lenses, and reflective mirrors. In the scanner unit 150, a laser beam is applied to a surface of a photoconductive drum 181 by high-speed scanning. The scanner unit 150 is one example of an exposing device configured to expose the photoconductive drum 181 and to form an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductive drum 181.

The process unit 160 includes the photoconductive drum 181 as one example of a photoconductor, a charger 182, the transfer roller 183, and a process cartridge PC. Toner, as one example of developer, is stored in the process cartridge PC.

The process cartridge PC is mountable on and removable from the printer housing 120 through an opening 122 which is opened and closed by a front cover 123 pivotably provided on a front wall of the printer housing 120. The process cartridge PC will be later explained in detail.

In the process unit 160, the surface of the photoconductive drum 181 that rotates is uniformly charged by the charger 182 and is subsequently exposed to a high-speed scanning of a laser beam from the scanner unit 150. Thus, an electrostatic latent image based on image data is formed on the surface of the photoconductive drum 181.

Subsequently, the toner in the process cartridge PC is supplied to the electrostatic latent image on the photoconductive drum 181, so that a toner image is formed on the surface of the photoconductive drum 181. Thereafter, the sheet S is conveyed between the photoconductive drum 181 and the transfer roller 183, so that the toner image formed on the surface of the photoconductive drum 181 is transferred onto the sheet S.

The fixing device 170 includes a heating roller 171 and a pressure roller 172 pressed onto the heating roller 171. The fixing device 170 thermally fixes the toner transferred onto the sheet S while the sheet S is passing between the heating roller 171 and the pressure roller 172. A second sheet sensor 102 is disposed downstream of the fixing device 170 in the conveyance direction of the sheet S. The second sheet sensor 102 is configured to detect passage of the sheet S discharged from the fixing device 170. The second sheet sensor 102 is similar in construction to the first sheet sensor 101 described above.

The sheet S that has been subjected to thermal fixation of the toner by the fixing device 170 is conveyed to a discharge roller R disposed downstream of the fixing device 170 and is subsequently discharged onto the sheet discharge tray 121 by the discharge roller R.

As shown in FIG. 2, the process cartridge PC includes a developing device 1 and a toner cartridge 2 as one example of a developer storage.

The developing device 1 includes a housing 11, a developing roller 12, a supply roller 13, a layer-thickness limiting blade 14, and a first agitator 15 as one example of an agitator. The housing 11 houses the developer therein. The housing 11 supports the layer-thickness limiting blade 14 and rotatably supports the developing roller 12, the supply roller 13, and the first agitator 15.

The developing roller 12 is configured to supply the toner to the electrostatic latent image formed on the photoconductive drum 181. The developing roller 12 is rotatable about a rotation axis extending in a right-left direction.

The supply roller 13 is configured to supply, to the developing roller 12, the toner in the housing 11. The layer-thickness limiting blade 14 is a member for limiting a thickness of the toner on the developing roller 12.

The first agitator 15 includes: a shaft portion 15A rotatable about a first axis X1 which is a rotation axis parallel to

5

a rotation axis of the developing roller **12**; and an agitating blade **15B** fixed to the shaft portion **15A**. The housing **11** rotatably supports the shaft portion **15A**. The agitating blade **15B** is configured to rotate clockwise in FIG. **2** together with the shaft portion **15A**, so as to agitate the toner in the housing **11**.

As shown in FIG. **3**, the laser printer **100** includes an optical sensor **190** configured to detect an amount of the toner in the housing **11**. The optical sensor **190** includes a light emitter **191** for emitting light into an inside of the housing **11** and a light receiver **192** for receiving the light emitted from the light emitter **191** and passed through the inside the housing **11**. The light emitter **191** and the light receiver **192** are provided on the printer housing **120**. Specifically, the light emitter **191** is disposed on one of opposite sides of the housing **11** in the right-left direction, and the light receiver **192** is disposed on the other of the opposite sides of the housing **11** in the right-left direction.

The housing **11** includes light guide portions **11B** which permit the light emitted from the light emitter **191** to pass through the inside of the housing **11**, so as to guide the light to the light receiver **192**. The light guide portions **11B** are formed on respective wall surfaces of the housing **11** in the right-left direction. Each light guide portion **11B** is formed of a light transmitting member that enables transmission of the light from the light emitter **191**. The walls of the housing **11** in the right-left direction are formed of a material that does not allow transmission of the light from the light emitter **191**. As shown in FIG. **2**, the light guide portions **11B** are located at a height level higher than the first axis **X1**. Thus, the light emitted from the light emitter **191** passes between the first axis **X1** and an auger **22** (which will be explained) in the up-down direction.

The toner cartridge **2** is mountable on and removable from the developing device **1**. The toner cartridge **2** includes: a housing **21** in which the toner is stored; the auger **22**, as one example of a supplier, configured to supply the toner in the housing **21** to the developing device **1**; and a second agitator **23** configured to rotate clockwise in FIG. **2** so as to agitate the toner in the housing **21**.

The auger **22** is rotatable about a rotation shaft **22A** extending in the right-left direction. The auger **22** is configured to rotate so as to convey the toner in the housing **21** in the axial direction. Specifically, the auger **22** is a screw auger including the rotation shaft **22A** and a plate **22B** helically provided around the rotation shaft **22A**. The plate **22B** of the auger **22** is formed integrally with the rotation shaft **22A**.

The housing **21** includes an outlet **21A** through which the toner in the housing **21** is supplied to the developing device **1** and a toner conveyor portion **21B** surrounding the auger **22**. The toner conveyor portion **21B** is a portion whose diameter is reduced so as to be located near to an outside of the auger **22**. The housing **11** of the developing device **1** has—an inlet **11A** facing the outlet **21A**. The outlet **21A** and the inlet **11A** are located below the auger **22** and on one end side of the auger **22** in the axial direction. In this configuration, as shown in FIG. **3**, when the auger **22** rotates, the toner is conveyed toward the one end side in the axial direction by the helical plate **22B**, so that the toner is supplied into the housing **11** through the outlet **21A** and the inlet **11A**.

The auger **22** includes an auger gear **22G**. The auger gear **22G** is a gear for transmitting a drive force to the auger **22**. The auger gear **22G** is fixed to the shaft of the auger **22**.

The second agitator **23** includes a shaft portion **23A** parallel to the right-left direction and an agitating blade **23B**

6

provided on the shaft portion **23A**. A second agitator gear **23G** is fixed to one end portion of the shaft portion **23A** of the second agitator **23**. The second agitator gear **23G** is in mesh with the auger gear **22G**.

As shown in FIG. **4A**, the developing device **1** includes a coupling CP, a developing gear Gd, a supply gear Gs, a fourth gear **40**, and a transmitting mechanism TM. The coupling CP is configured to rotate clockwise in FIG. **4A** when the drive force is input thereto from the motor **300** (FIG. **1**). The coupling CP includes a coupling gear Gc.

The developing gear Gd is a gear for driving the developing roller **12**. The developing gear Gd is in mesh with the coupling gear Gc. The supply gear Gs is a gear for driving the supply roller **13**. The supply gear Gs is in mesh with the coupling gear Gc.

The fourth gear **40** is rotatable about a fourth axis **X4** extending in the axial direction. The fourth gear **40** includes a large-diameter gear **41** which is in mesh with the coupling gear Gc and a small-diameter gear **42** (FIG. **4C**) having a smaller outside diameter than the large-diameter gear **41**. The small-diameter gear **42** rotates together with the large-diameter gear **41**. The small-diameter gear **42** is located between the housing **11** and the large-diameter gear **41** in the axial direction. The fourth gear **40** rotates counterclockwise in FIG. **4A** when the drive force of the motor **300** is input to the coupling CP.

The transmitting mechanism TM is a mechanism for transmitting the drive force of the motor **300** to the auger **22**. A state of the transmitting mechanism TM is switchable between: a disconnected state in which the drive force is not transmitted to the auger **22**; and a connected state in which the drive force is transmitted to the auger **22**. The transmitting mechanism TM includes mainly a first gear G1, a second gear G2, a lever **50**, a supporter **60**, and a third gear **30**.

The first gear G1 is fixed to the shaft portion **15A** of the first agitator **15**. Thus, the first gear G1 rotates about the first axis **X1** together with the first agitator **15**. As shown in FIG. **4C**, the first gear G1 is in mesh with the small-diameter gear **42** of the fourth gear **40**. Thus, the drive force of the motor **300** is input to the first gear G1. The first gear G1 to which the drive force is input rotates clockwise in FIG. **4C**.

The second gear G2 is rotatable about a second axis **X2** extending in the axial direction. The second gear G2 is pivotable about the first gear G1 while being in mesh with the first gear G1. Specifically, the second gear G2 is revolvable about the first axis **X1** and pivots between: a first position shown in FIG. **4C**; and a second position shown in FIG. **5C**. When the second gear G2 is positioned at the first position, the second gear G2 is out of mesh with the auger gear **22G**. When the second gear G2 is positioned at the second position, the second gear G2 is in mesh with the auger gear **22G**.

The supporter **60** rotatably supports the first gear G1 and the second gear G2. The supporter **60** is pivotable about the first axis **X1** with the second gear G2 between a first position and a second position.

As shown in FIG. **4A**, the third gear **30** is rotatable about a third axis **X3** extending in the axial direction. The third gear **30** includes: a cam **31** for pressing, counterclockwise in FIG. **4A**, a pressed portion **61** which is a lower end portion of the supporter **60**; and a spring engaging portion **34**. The spring engaging portion **34** has a dimension (height) in the axial direction smaller than that of the cam **31**, so that the spring engaging portion **34** does not come into contact with the pressed portion **61** of the supporter **60**. The spring engaging portion **34** is disposed opposite to the cam **31** with



the third axis X3 interposed therebetween. The cam 31 and the spring engaging portion 34 have an identical shape as viewed in the axial direction and are configured to be biased by a second spring SP2. The second gear G2 is placed at the first position when the pressed portion 61 of the supporter 60 is supported by the cam 31 as shown in FIG. 4A, and the second gear G2 is movable to the second position when the cam 31 is moved away from the supporter 60 as shown in FIG. 5A.

When the second gear G2 is positioned at the first position, the cam 31 is biased counterclockwise in FIG. 4A by the second spring SP2. When the second gear G2 is positioned at the second position, the spring engaging portion 34 is biased counterclockwise in FIG. 5A by the second spring SP2. The biasing force of the second spring SP2 when the second gear G2 is positioned at the first position is received by a first engaging portion 51B of the lever 50 via a protruding portion 37 provided for the third gear 30, as shown in FIG. 4B. The biasing force of the second spring SP2 when the second gear G2 is positioned at the second position is received by a second engaging portion 52B of the lever 50 via the protruding portion 37, as shown in FIG. 5B.

As shown in FIG. 4C, the third gear 30 includes two gear toothed portions 35A, 35B and two missing tooth portions 36A, 36B. When the second gear G2 is positioned at the first position, one of the two missing tooth portions, namely, the missing tooth portion 36A, is opposed to the first gear G1. When the second gear G2 is positioned at the second position, the other of the two missing tooth portions, namely, the missing tooth portion 36B, is opposed to the first gear G1 (FIG. 5C).

As shown in FIG. 4B, the lever 50 is pivotable about the first axis X1 and is biased counterclockwise by a first spring SP1. The engaging portions 51B, 52B described above are provided at one end of the lever 50. At the other end of the lever 50, there is provided a receiving portion 53D which is engageable with a driving lever DL provided on the printer housing 120. The driving lever DL pivots about a pivot shaft DS provided on the printer housing 120.

In the thus constructed transmitting mechanism TM, when the driving lever DL pivots counterclockwise from the state shown in FIG. 4A, the lever 50 is pivoted clockwise by the driving lever DL against the biasing force of the first spring SP1. As a result, the first engaging portion 51B of the lever 50 shown in FIG. 4B is disengaged from the protruding portion 37.

When the first engaging portion 51B is disengaged from the protruding portion 37, the third gear 30 is rotated counterclockwise by the biasing force of the second spring SP2. As a result, the first gear toothed portion 35A of the third gear 30 shown in FIG. 4C is brought into mesh with the first gear G1.

When the first gear toothed portion 35A is brought into mesh with the first gear G1, the third gear 30 to which the drive force is transmitted from the first gear G1 is further rotated. As a result, the cam 31 shown in FIG. 4A pivots in a direction away from the pressed portion 61 which is the lower end portion of the supporter 60.

When the cam 31 thus pivots, the supporter 60 that has been supported by the cam 31 pivots from the first position to the second position. Specifically, the supporter 60 receives a friction force from the first gear G1 that rotates clockwise, so that the supporter 60 pivots in the same direction as the rotational direction of the first gear G1.

When the supporter 60 thus pivots, the second gear G2 supported by the supporter 60 also pivots from the first position to the second position. Further, the second gear G2

receives the drive force from the first gear G1, so that the second gear G2 rotates counterclockwise. As a result, the second gear G2 is brought into mesh with the auger gear 22G, so that the auger 22 is rotated. That is, the state of the transmitting mechanism TM is switched from the disconnected state to the connected state, whereby the developing roller 12, the supply roller 13, the first agitator 15, the auger 22, and the second agitator 23 are rotated by the drive force of the motor 300.

When the third gear 30 further rotates, the spring engaging portion 34 pivots toward the second spring SP2 so as to once contract the second spring SP2. Thereafter, the spring engaging portion 34 pivots in a direction away from the second spring SP2, so that the spring engaging portion 34 is biased counterclockwise by the second spring SP2. As shown in FIG. 5C, when the first gear toothed portion 35A of the third gear 30 becomes out of mesh with the first gear G1, the transmission of the drive force from the first gear G1 to the third gear 30 is cut off. In this instance, the second spring SP2 biases the spring engaging portion 34 as described above, so that the third gear 30 slightly rotates by the biasing force of the second spring SP2 and the protruding portion 37 shown in FIG. 5B comes into engagement with the second engaging portion 52B of the lever 50. As a result, as shown in FIG. 5A, the third gear 30 stops rotating, so that the cam 31 is kept at a position away from the pressed portion 61 of the supporter 60. Thus, the second gear G2 is kept positioned at the second position.

When the driving lever DL is returned from the state of FIG. 5A to its original position (shown in FIG. 4A), the lever 50 is returned to its original position by the biasing force of the first spring SP1. Thus, the second engaging portion 52B is disengaged from the protruding portion 37, and the cam 31 pivots to and stops at the position shown in FIG. 4A according to a motion similar to that described above. The pressed portion 61 of the supporter 60 is pushed by the cam 31 which thus pivots. As a result, the pressed portion 61 of the supporter 60 pivots counterclockwise, so that the second gear G2 moves from the second position to the first position. That is, the state of the transmitting mechanism TM is switched from the connected state to the disconnected state, whereby the auger 22 and the second agitator 23 stop rotating whereas the developing roller 12, the supply roller 13, and the first agitator 15 keep rotating.

The controller 200 includes a CPU, a RAM, a ROM, a nonvolatile memory, an ASIC, and an input/output circuit. The controller 200 executes control by executing various sorts of arithmetic processing based on a print command output from an external computer, signals output from the sensors 101, 102, 190 (FIGS. 1 and 3), and programs and data stored in the ROM, for instance. The controller 200 is configured to execute, when performing a printing operation, a developing process, a usage-amount obtaining process, a first supplying process, a second supplying process, a detecting process, and a supply-amount calculating process. In other words, the controller 200 operates based on the programs so as to function as a means to execute the processes described above. Further, a controlling method by the controller 200 includes steps of executing the processes.

The developing process is a process of developing an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductive drum 181. Specifically, in a state in which an appropriate voltage is applied to the developing roller 12, the controller 200 executes an exposure process in which the controller blinks the scanner unit 150 based on image data in accordance with the print command, so as to execute the developing process.

Further, the controller **200** causes the first agitator **15** to rotate at a first speed **V1** in the developing process.

The usage-amount obtaining process is a process of obtaining a usage amount **Qu** of the toner in the developing process. In the usage-amount obtaining process, the controller **200** obtains the usage amount **Qu** based on the number of dots of image data in accordance with the print command.

In the case where the number of dots per unit area is not greater than a predetermined value, the number of dots may be regarded as the predetermined value. In a toner saving mode, for instance, the usage amount **Qu** may be calculated so as to be smaller by multiplying the number of dots by a coefficient less than 1.

The controller **200** has a function of executing the usage-amount obtaining process after a toner image corresponding to an image for one sheet **S** has been formed on the photoconductive drum **181** in the developing process. Specifically, in the present embodiment, the controller **200** executes the usage-amount obtaining process after the state of the second sheet sensor **102** has been switched from ON to OFF, namely, after the sheet **S** has passed through the fixing device **170**.

The first supplying process is a process of supplying the toner to the developing device **1** by operating the auger **22** by a first driving amount such that the auger **22** is rotated at a predetermined rotational speed for a first driving time **TD1**. The controller **200** executes the first supplying process on the condition that the toner usage amount **Qu** from a time point of execution of a preceding first supplying process up to a current time point becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold **TH1**. Specifically, in the present embodiment, in the case where an increase amount **Qu1** of the toner usage amount **Qu** from the time point of execution of the preceding first supplying process up to the current time point becomes greater than or equal to the first threshold **TH1**, the controller **200** sets, to 1, a flag **F1** for executing the first supplying process and updates the increase amount **Qu1**. In this configuration, the first supplying process is executed every time the toner usage amount **Qu** becomes greater than or equal to the first threshold **TH1**. In the case where the first supplying process is never executed after a brand-new toner cartridge **2** has been mounted, the increase amount **Qu1** corresponds to an increase amount of the usage amount **Qu** after the brand-new toner cartridge **2** has been mounted.

Here, the first threshold **TH1** is set to satisfy the following expression (1):

$$M \leq TH1 \leq 2M \quad (1)$$

**M**: maximum usage amount of toner for sheet **S** of a maximum printable size

The controller **200** has a function of supplying a predetermined amount of the toner to the developing device **1** in the first supplying process. In the first supplying process, the controller **200** causes the auger **22** to rotate by a first number of rotations. Specifically, the controller **200** causes, in the first supplying process, the auger **22** to rotate at a predetermined rotational speed for the first driving time **TD1**.

Here, an amount **MF** of the toner supplied to the developing device **1** in the first supplying process is set so as to satisfy the following expression (2):

$$TH1 \leq MF \leq 2M \quad (2)$$

**TH1**: first threshold

**M**: maximum usage amount of toner for sheet **S** of a maximum printable size

In the present embodiment, the increase amount **Qu1** of the usage amount **Qu** is updated to a value obtained by

subtracting the first threshold **TH1** every time the first supplying process is executed, specifically, every time the flag **F1** is set to 1. Further, the usage amount **Qu** is counted as a total usage amount **Qus** and reset to an initial value every time the toner cartridge **2** is replaced.

The controller **200** has a function of starting, based on the signal indicative of detection of the sheet **S** by the first sheet sensor **101**, the first supplying process before the formation of the electrostatic latent image for the sheet **S** is started. Specifically, the controller **200** starts the first supplying process when a first predetermined length of time **T1** elapses from a time point when the state of the first sheet sensor **101** has been switched from OFF to ON.

Here, where a length of time before a time point of starting the exposure process for the sheet **S** detected by the first sheet sensor **101** from the time point when the ON state of the first sheet sensor **101** has been established is defined as a third predetermined length of time **T3**, the first predetermined length of time **T1** is set so as to satisfy the following expression (3):

$$T1 < T3 \quad (3)$$

When the controller **200** starts the first supplying process, the controller **200** controls the transmitting mechanism **TM** such that the state of the transmitting mechanism **TM** is switched from the disconnected state to the connected state by pivoting the driving lever **DL** counterclockwise in FIG. 4. After the formation of the electrostatic latent image corresponding to an image for one sheet **S** has been completed, namely, after the exposure process for one sheet **S** has been completed, the controller **200** ends the first supplying process. Specifically, when the first driving time **TD1** elapses from a time point of starting the first supplying process, the controller **200** ends the first supplying process and sets the flag **F1** to 0. When the controller **200** ends the first supplying process, the controller **200** controls the transmitting mechanism **TM** such that the state of the transmitting mechanism **TM** is switched from the connected state to the disconnected state by pivoting the driving lever **DL** clockwise in FIG. 5.

The first driving time **TD1** is set so as to satisfy the following expression (4):

$$L1/Va < TD1 < (L1+2 \cdot L2)/Va \quad (4)$$

**L1**: length of one sheet **S** in the conveyance direction

**L2**: distance between successively conveyed two sheets **S** in successive printing (successive printing operation)

**Va**: conveyance speed of sheets **S**

That is, the first driving time **TD1** is longer than a conveyance time of one sheet **S** (conveyance time when one sheet **S** is conveyed by a distance corresponding to the length of the one sheet **S**) and is shorter than a sum of: the conveyance time of the one sheet **S**; and a time when the one sheet **S** is conveyed by distances between the one sheet **S** and sheets (preceding and next sheets).

In relation to an execution time **Te** for executing the exposure process for one sheet, the first driving time **TD1** is set so as to satisfy the following expression (5):

$$TD1 > T3 + Te - T1 \quad (5)$$

**T3**: third predetermined length of time

**T1**: first predetermined length of time

By thus setting the first driving time **TD1**, the first supplying process can be ended after the exposure process has been ended.

In the case where successive printing (successive printing operation) is executed, the controller **200** controls the con-

## 11

veyor mechanism 132 such that a distance between two sheets S successively conveyed is equal to a first distance. In the case where the first supplying process is started during the execution of successive printing, the controller 200 controls the conveyor mechanism 132 such that the distance between the successive two sheets S is equal to a second distance larger than the first distance. Specifically, in the case where successive printing is executed in the present embodiment, the controller 200 changes timing at which the sheet S in the sheet supply tray 131 is picked up by the sheet supply mechanism 133 depending upon whether the first supplying process is permitted to be executed. Here, the timing of pickup (hereinafter referred to as "conveying timing" where appropriate) refers to a time interval from a time point when a certain sheet S has been picked up and a time point when a next sheet S is picked up. In the case where the first supplying process is not executed in successive printing, the controller 200 sets the conveying timing to first conveying timing. In the case where the first supplying process is executed in successive printing, the controller 200 sets the conveying timing to second conveying timing larger than the first conveying timing.

The second supplying process is a process of supplying the toner to the developing device 1 by operating the auger 22 at the predetermined rotational speed for a length of time longer than the first driving time TD1. In the second supplying process, the controller 200 increases the driving amount of the auger 22 to an amount larger than the first driving amount. To this end, the controller 200 causes, in the second supplying process, the auger 22 to be rotated by the number of rotations larger than the first number of rotations (in the first supplying process).

In the case where the first supplying process is intermittently executed, the toner may adhere to around the outlet 21A or the inlet 11A shown in FIG. 3. In this case, an opening area of the outlet 21A or the inlet 11A becomes small, thus failing to supply a desirable amount of the toner to the developing device 1. In the present embodiment, by executing the second supplying process, the toner adhering to around the outlet 21A or the inlet 11A is crushed or collapsed by the toner to be supplied to the developing device 1 in the second supplying process. It is thus possible to return, to the normal state, the opening area of the outlet 21A or the inlet 11A.

The controller 200 executes the second supplying process when the usage amount Qu of the toner from a time point of beginning of use of the toner cartridge 2, namely, the total usage amount Qus of the toner after a time point of mounting of a brand-new toner cartridge 2, becomes greater than or equal to a second threshold TH2 that is greater than the first threshold TH1.

The second threshold TH2 is a threshold for switching the supply of the toner (from the toner cartridge 2 to the developing device 1) from the first supplying process to the second supplying process. The second threshold TH2 may be set to a value smaller than a maximum usage amount corresponding to an amount of the toner in a brand-new, non-used toner cartridge 2, namely, smaller than an amount of the toner used from a full state to an empty state of the toner cartridge 2. Specifically, the second threshold TH2 may be set such that the toner remains in the toner cartridge 2 at the time point of starting the second supplying process.

When the controller starts the second supplying process in a period in which the printing operation is being performed, the controller 200 continues the second supplying process unless one of the following conditions is satisfied. The controller 200 suspends the second supplying process upon

## 12

completion of the print job and restarts the second supplying process when a next print job is started. When one of the predetermined conditions is satisfied during execution of the printing operation and the second supplying process, the controller 200 suspends or ends the second supplying process. In the present embodiment, the predetermined conditions include the following first through third conditions. The first condition is that a predetermined amount of the toner is used after the time point of starting the second supplying process. The second condition is that a condition for starting the detecting process (which will be explained) is satisfied. The third condition is that a toner amount Qr contained in the developing device 1 becomes larger than a predetermined amount Qth.

The first condition is explained. The controller 200 ends the second supplying process when an increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to a third threshold TH3. Further, when the increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3, the controller 200 determines that the toner in the toner cartridge 2 has run out and prohibits the developing process. The second and third conditions will be later explained.

The detecting process is a process of detecting, by the optical sensor 190, an amount of the toner in the developing device 1. The controller 200 executes the detecting process when an increase amount Qu4 of the toner usage amount Qu from a time point of execution of a preceding detecting process up to the current time point becomes greater than or equal to a fourth threshold TH4. The controller 200 updates the increase amount Qu4 after the detecting process has been executed. In this configuration, the detecting process is executed every time the usage amount Qu of the toner (developer) becomes greater than or equal to the fourth threshold TH4. The controller 200 executes the detecting process in a period in which the developing process is not being executed. In the case where the detecting process is never executed after a brand-new toner cartridge 2 has been mounted, the increase amount Qu4 corresponds to an increase amount of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of mounting of the brand-new toner cartridge 2.

The fourth threshold TH4 may be set to a value more than twice as large as the first threshold TH1, e.g., a value ten times as large as the first threshold TH1, for instance. The increase amount Qu4 of the toner usage amount Qu is updated to a value obtained by subtracting the fourth threshold TH4 every time the detecting process is executed. The increase amount Qu1 and the increase amount Qu4 are updated independently of each other.

In the case where the second supplying process has been executed, the controller 200 executes the detecting process when the auger 22 is operated by a second driving amount greater than the first driving amount. The second driving amount is a driving amount such that the auger 22 is operated for a second driving time TD2 longer than the first driving time TD1 after the time point of starting the second supplying process. Here, the second driving time TD2 is a time set for preventing the toner amount in the developing device 1 from becoming excessive by the second supplying process. The second driving time TD2 may be suitably set by experiments, simulations, or the like.

In the case where any one of the conditions for starting the detecting process is satisfied, the controller 200 suspends the print job and executes the detecting process. In the case where the second supplying process is being executed when

the condition for starting the detecting process is satisfied, the controller 200 suspends the second supplying process. That is, when the second condition described above is satisfied, the controller 200 suspends the second supplying process.

The controller 200 continues suspending the second supplying process when, during suspension of the second supplying process, an amount of the toner detected in the detecting process, namely, the toner amount  $Q_r$  contained in the developing device 1, is larger than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ . In other words, when the third condition described above is satisfied, the controller 200 prohibits execution of the second supplying process. When, during suspension of the second supplying process, the toner amount  $Q_r$  is smaller than or equal to the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , the controller 200 restarts the second supplying process.

In the case where the toner amount  $Q_r$  in the developing device 1 detected in the detecting process is larger than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , the controller 200 executes control not to execute the first supplying process. In the case where the toner amount  $Q_r$  in the developing device 1 detected in the detecting process is larger than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , the controller 200 sets a flag F2 to 1. On the other hand, in the case where the toner amount  $Q_r$  is smaller than or equal to the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , the controller sets the flag F2 to 0. When the flag F2 is 1, the first supplying process is not executed. The first supplying process is executed when the detecting process is again executed and the flag F2 is set to 0. Here, the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$  is set to a relatively large value, e.g., a value corresponding to about 70-90% of the volume of the developing device 1.

In the case where the amount of the toner in the developing device 1 is larger than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , there is a possibility that the toner is not supplied sufficiently from the toner cartridge 2. It is thus desirable that the amount of the toner in the developing device 1 be held within a predetermined range. In view of this, the first supplying process is not executed or the second supplying process is kept suspended in the case where the toner amount  $Q_r$  is larger than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$  ( $Q_r > Q_{th}$ ). Accordingly, in the case where the toner amount  $Q_r$  in the developing device 1 is too large, it is possible to wait until the toner amount in the developing device 1 decreases to an appropriate amount, thus enabling the toner amount to be held within the predetermined range.

In the detecting process, the controller 200 controls the motor 300 such that the first agitator 15 rotates at a second speed V2 lower than the first speed V1. Thus, the rotational speed of the first agitator 15 is lower in the detecting process than in the developing process.

The supply-amount calculating process is a process of calculating a supply amount  $Q_s$  of the toner that has been supplied in a current first supplying process, based on an elapsed time  $T_p$  elapsed from a time point of completion of a preceding first supplying process. The toner in the conveyor portion 21B among the toner in the toner cartridge 2 is particularly susceptible to a variation in density due to the elapsed time  $T_p$  from the time point of completion of the preceding first supplying process. Thus, the controller 200 calculates the supply amount in the supply-amount calculating process such that the supply amount  $Q_s$  that has been supplied in the current first supplying process decreases with an increase in the elapsed time  $T_p$  from the time point of completion of the preceding first supplying process.

Specifically, the controller 200 calculates the supply amount  $Q_s$  based on a supply-amount calculating map shown in FIG. 6 and the elapsed time  $T_p$ . More specifically, in the supply-amount calculating process, the controller 200 obtains unit supply amounts  $U_s$ ,  $U_t$  each of which is a supply amount per unit time, based on the supply-amount calculating map, and adds up the unit supply amounts  $U_s$ ,  $U_t$ . Thus, the controller 200 calculates a total supply amount  $Q_s$  supplied in the first supplying process.

The supply-amount calculating map is a function indicating a relationship between: an initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  which is a unit supply amount supplied at the time of start of the current first supplying process; and the elapsed time  $T_p$ . The initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  is set according to the following expression (6) in the case where the elapsed time  $T_p$  is in a range of 0- $T_A$ . The initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  is set to a lower limit value  $U_{min}$  in the case where  $T_p > T_A$ .

$$U_s = -A \cdot T_p + U_{max} \quad (6)$$

A gradient  $A$  in the expression (6) may be suitably determined by experiments, simulations, or the like.

Based on the supply-amount calculating map described above, the controller 200 sets the initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  such that the initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  decreases with an increase in the elapsed time  $T_p$  from the time point of completion of the preceding first supplying process. In the supply-amount calculating process, after having set the initial unit supply amount  $U_s$ , the controller 200 gradually increases the unit supply amount  $U_t$  from the initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  with a lapse of time. When the unit supply amount  $U_t$  becomes equal to an upper limit value  $U_{max}$ , the controller 200 sets the unit supply amount  $U_t$  to the upper limit value  $U_{max}$ . It is noted that a gradient of the unit supply amount  $U_t$ , namely, an increase amount per unit time, may be suitably determined by experiments, simulations, or the like.

Specifically, in the case where the elapsed time  $T_p$  is  $T_a$  ( $T_a < T_A$ ), the controller 200 sets the initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  to  $U_a$  according to the expression (6). Thereafter, the controller 200 increases, from  $U_a$ , the unit supply amount  $U_t$  at a suitable gradient, and successively adds  $U_t$  to  $U_a$ . The controller 200 executes the supply-amount calculating process for a time length  $\alpha$  corresponding to the execution period of the first supplying process. That is, the controller 200 calculates an area of a diagonally shaded region  $S_a$  so as to calculate the total supply amount  $Q_s$ .

In the case where the elapsed time  $T_p$  is  $T_b$  ( $T_b > T_A$ ), the controller 200 sets the initial unit supply amount  $U_s$  to the lower limit value  $U_{min}$ . Thereafter, the controller 200 adds the unit supply amount  $U_t$  to the lower limit value  $U_{min}$  and calculates an area of a dot-shaded region  $S_b$ , so as to calculate the total supply amount  $Q_s$ .

In the case where the supply amount  $Q_s$  calculated in the supply-amount calculating process is smaller than or equal to a reference supply amount  $Q_b$ , the controller 200 decreases the first threshold TH1. That is, in the case where the supply amount  $Q_s$  in the current first supplying process is small, the first threshold TH1 is set to a smaller value, whereby a next first supplying process can be started at timing earlier than usual.

The controller 200 has a function of calculating an amount  $Q_t$  of the toner remaining in the toner cartridge 2 (toner remaining amount  $Q_t$ ), based on the supply amount  $Q_s$  calculated in the supply-amount calculating process. Specifically, every time the supply-amount calculating process is executed, the controller 200 subtracts the supply amount  $Q_s$  from an amount of the toner in the toner cartridge

## 15

2 in a brand-new condition, so as to calculate the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$ . In this respect, when the toner cartridge 2 is replaced with another one, the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  is updated to an amount of the toner in another toner cartridge 2.

In the case where the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  in the toner cartridge 2 becomes equal to or smaller than a predetermined amount  $\beta$ , the controller 200 notifies information indicating that the remaining amount is small. The information indicating that the remaining amount is small includes information encouraging replacement of the toner cartridge 2 and information indicating that the toner cartridge 2 needs to be replaced soon, for instance. The notification may be performed through a display panel, a lamp, or a buzzer of the laser printer 100, for instance. Alternatively, the notification may be performed through an external device, such as a computer, wiredly or wirelessly connected to the laser printer 100.

There will be next explained an operation of the controller 200 in detail.

As shown in FIG. 7, when the print job is started, the controller 200 executes a printing preparation process (S1). Specifically, at Step S1, the controller 200 controls the motor 300 to be in an ON state and applies a voltage to the developing roller 12, the charger 182, and so on. In this instance, the controller 200 controls the motor 300 to rotate at a predetermined rotational speed such that a rotational speed  $V_r$  of the first agitator 15 is equal to the first speed  $V_1$ .

After Step S1, the controller 200 executes a sheet feeding process in which the sheet supply mechanism 133 picks up the sheet S (S60). The sheet feeding process will be later explained in detail.

After Step S60, the controller 200 determines whether the total usage amount  $Q_{us}$  of the toner from a time point of mounting of the toner cartridge 2 in the brand-new condition is greater than or equal to the second threshold TH2 (S71). When it is determined at Step S71 that the total usage amount  $Q_{us}$  is greater than the second threshold TH2 ( $Q_{us} < TH2$ )(No), the controller 200 determines whether the ON state of the first sheet sensor 101 has been established (S2). When it is determined at Step S2 that the ON state of the first sheet sensor 101 has been established (Yes), the controller 200 determines whether or not the flag F1 for executing the first supplying process is "1" (S3).

When it is determined at Step S3 that the flag F1 is 1 ( $F1=1$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 starts the first supplying process (S4). Specifically, at Step S4, the controller 200 starts the first supplying process when the first predetermined length of time T1 elapses from the time point when the state of the first sheet sensor 101 has become ON, and stores the start time. After Step S4, the controller 200 ends the first supplying process when the first driving time TD1 elapses from the time point when the first supplying process has been started, and stores the end time of the first supplying process.

After Step S4, the controller 200 returns the value of the flag F1 to "0" (S7). After Step S7, the controller 200 executes the supply-amount calculating process (S8). The supply-amount calculating process will be later explained in detail.

After Step S8 or when a negative determination is made at Step S3 (No), the controller 200 determines whether the state of the second sheet sensor 102 has been switched from ON to OFF (S9). When it is determined at Step S9 that the state of the second sheet sensor 102 has been switched to OFF (Yes), the controller 200 executes a toner amount

## 16

recognition process (S10). The toner amount recognition process will be later explained in detail.

After Step S10, the controller 200 determines whether the print job is ended (S11). When it is determined at Step S11 that the print job is not yet ended (No), the control flow goes back to Step S60. On the other hand, when it is determined at Step S11 that the print job is ended (Yes), the controller 200 ends the present control.

When it is determined at Step S71 that the total usage amount  $Q_{us}$  is greater than or equal to the second threshold TH2 ( $Q_{us} \geq TH2$ )(Yes), the controller 200 executes a driving-amount increase process of increasing the driving amount of the auger 22 (S80). The driving-amount increase process will be later explained in detail.

After Step S80, the controller 200 determines whether a flag F3 is "1", the flag F3 indicating that the toner cartridge 2 is empty (S72). When it is determined at Step S72 that flag F3 is not "1" (No), the control flow goes to Step S11.

When it is determined at Step S72 that the flag F3 is "1" ( $F3=1$ )(Yes), the controller 200 notifies a user that the toner cartridge 2 is empty (S73) and ends the present control.

As shown in FIG. 8, in the supply-amount calculating process, the controller 200 calculates the elapsed time  $T_p$  from the end time of the preceding first supplying process to the start time of the current first supplying process (S21). After Step S21, the controller 200 calculates the supply amount  $Q_s$  of the toner that has been supplied in the current first supplying process based on the elapsed time  $T_p$  and the supply-amount calculating map (S22).

After Step S22, the controller 200 determines whether or not the supply amount  $Q_s$  is less than or equal to the reference supply amount  $Q_b$  (S23). When it is determined at Step S23 that the supply amount  $Q_s$  is less than or equal to the reference supply amount  $Q_b$  ( $Q_s \leq Q_b$ )(Yes), the controller 200 changes the first threshold TH1 for determining whether the first supplying process is permitted to be executed, to a value smaller than the current value (S24). Specifically, the first threshold TH1 is changed to a smaller value by multiplying the current value of the first threshold TH1 by a coefficient less than 1 or by subtracting a predetermined value from the current value.

After Step S24 or when a negative determination is made at Step S23 (No), the controller 200 calculates the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  in the toner cartridge 2 based on the supply amount  $Q_s$  (S25). After Step S25, the controller 200 determines whether or not the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  in the toner cartridge 2 is less than or equal to the predetermined amount  $\beta$  (S26).

When it is determined at Step S26 that the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  is less than or equal to the predetermined amount  $\beta$  ( $Q_t \leq \beta$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 notifies a user of information indicating that the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  in the toner cartridge 2 is small (S27). After Step S27 or when a negative determination is made at Step S26 (No), the controller 200 ends the supply-amount calculating process.

As shown in FIG. 9, in the toner-amount recognition process, the controller 200 executes the usage-amount obtaining process (S31), so as to calculate the toner usage amount  $Q_u$ . After Step S31, the controller 200 determines whether or not the flag F2 indicating prohibition of toner supply to the developing device 1 is 0 (S32) because the toner amount in the developing device 1 is greater than the predetermined amount. When it is determined at Step S32 the flag F2 is 0 ( $F2=0$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 determines whether or not the increase amount  $Q_{u1}$  of the toner usage amount  $Q_u$  from the time point of execution of the preceding

first supplying process up to the current time point is greater than or equal to the first threshold TH1 (S33).

When it is determined at Step S33 that the increase amount Qu1 is greater than or equal to the first threshold TH1 ( $Qu1 \geq TH1$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 sets the flag F1 for executing the first supplying process, to 1 (S34). After Step S34, the controller 200 updates the increase amount Qu1 to  $Qu1 - TH1$  (S35).

After Step S35 or when a negative determination (No) is made at Step S32, Step S33, the controller 200 determines whether or not the increase amount Qu4 of the toner usage amount Qu from the time point of execution of the preceding detecting process up to the current time point is greater than or equal to the fourth threshold TH4 ( $Qu4 \geq TH4$ ) (S36). When it is determined at Step S36 that the increase amount Qu4 is greater than or equal to the fourth threshold TH4 ( $Qu4 \geq TH4$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 suspends the print job (S37). Specifically, the controller 200 stops, at Step S37, pickup of the sheet S by the sheet supply mechanism 133.

After Step S37, the controller 200 decreases the rotational speed of the motor 300 to a value lower than the current value, whereby the rotational speed Vr of the first agitator 15 is decreased to the second speed V2 lower than the first speed V1 (S38). Thus, the first agitator 15 rotates more slowly than in printing.

After Step S38, namely, after the rotational speed of the first agitator 15 has been lowered, the controller 200 executes the detecting process (S39). Thus, the detecting process can be appropriately executed. After the detecting process is executed, the controller 200 updates the increase amount Qu4 to  $Qu4 - TH4$ .

After Step S39, the controller 200 determines whether or not the toner amount Qr detected in the detecting process is greater than the predetermined amount Qth (S40). When it is determined at Step S40 that the toner amount Qr is greater than the predetermined amount Qth ( $Qr > Qth$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 sets, to 1, the flag F2 indicating prohibition of toner supply to the developing device 1 (S41). When a negative determination is made at Step S36, S40 (No), the controller 200 sets the flag F2 to 0 (S42). The controller 200 ends the present control after Step S41 or Step S42.

As shown in FIG. 12, in the driving-amount increase process, the controller 200 determines whether the flag F2 is 1 (S81). When it is determined at Step S81 that the flag F2 is not 1 (No), the controller 200 causes the auger 22 to be rotated and executes the second supplying process (S82). In the case where Step S82 is executed for the first time after reception of the print command, the controller 200 controls the transmitting mechanism TM such that the state of the transmitting mechanism TM is switched from the disconnected state to the connected state, thereby rotating the auger 22 from a stopped state.

After Step S82 or when an affirmative determination (Yes) is made at Step S81, the controller 200 determines whether or not the state of the second sheet sensor 102 has been switched from ON to OFF (S83). When it is determined at Step S83 that the state of the second sheet sensor 102 has been switched from ON to OFF (Yes), the controller 200 executes the usage-amount obtaining process (S84), so as to calculate the toner usage amount Qu.

After Step S84, the controller 200 determines whether or not the driving time TD of the auger 22 that has started rotating at Step S82 exceeds the second driving time TD2 (S85). When it is determined at Step S85 that the driving time TD is greater than the second driving time TD2 ( $TD > TD2$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 suspends the print job (S86). In the case where the auger 22 is rotating at Step S86,

namely, in the case where the second supplying process is being executed, the controller 200 stops the auger 22 and suspends the second supplying process.

After Step S86, the controller 200 executes processes similar to those executed at Step S38-S42. That is, after Step S86, the controller 200 executes the process in which the rotational speed of the motor 300 is lowered (S87), the detecting process (S88), the determining process of determining whether or not the toner amount Qr is greater than the predetermined amount Qth (S89), and the process of setting the flag F2 in accordance with the result in the determining process (S90, S91). It is noted that the controller 200 updates the driving time TD to  $TD - TD2$  when the detecting process is executed at Step S88.

After Step S90, S91 or when a negative determination is made at Step S85 (No), the controller 200 determines whether or not the increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process has become greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3 (S92). When it is determined at Step S92 that the increase amount Qu3 is greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3 ( $Qu3 \geq TH3$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 stops the printing operation, ends the second supplying process (S93), and sets the flag F3 to 1 (S94). After Step S94 or when a negative determination is made at Step S92 (No), the controller 200 ends the present control.

The controller 200 executes the exposure process shown in FIG. 10 and the sheet feeding process shown in FIG. 11.

In the exposure process of FIG. 10, when a print command is received, the controller 200 determines whether the ON state of the first sheet sensor 101 has been established (S51). When it is determined at Step S51 that the ON state of the first sheet sensor 101 has been established (Yes), the controller 200 starts the exposure process when the third predetermined length of time T3 elapses from the time point when the ON state of the first sheet sensor 101 has been established (S52). Here, the start time of the first supplying process is a time after the first predetermined length of time T1 shorter than the third predetermined length of time T3 has elapsed from the time point of the establishment of the ON state of the first sheet sensor 101. Accordingly, the first supplying process is started before the exposure process is started.

At Step S52, the controller 200 executes the exposure process for one sheet. That is, the controller 200 executes the exposure process for a predetermined execution time length Te. In this respect, the first driving time TD1 is set according to the expression (5). Accordingly, the first supplying process is ended after completion of the exposure process.

After Step S52, the controller 200 determines whether the print job is ended (S53). When it is determined at Step S53 that the print job is not yet ended (No), the control flow goes back to Step S51. When it is determined at Step S53 that the print job is ended (Yes), the controller 200 ends the present control.

In the sheet feeding process shown in FIG. 11, the controller 200 determines whether or not the flag F1 for executing the first supplying process is 0 (S61). When it is determined at Step S61 that the flag F1 is 0 ( $F1 = 0$ ) (Yes), the controller 200 executes feeding of the next sheet S at suitable timing from the start of the print job or at the first conveying timing from timing at which one sheet S has been fed last time (S62). Thus, in the case where the first supplying process is not executed in successive printing, a distance between successively conveyed two sheets S is equal to the first distance.

On the other hand, when it is determined at Step S61 that the first flag F1 is not 0 (No), the controller 200 executes feeding of the next sheet S at suitable timing from the start of the print job or at the second conveying timing later than the first conveying timing, with respect to preceding feeding timing (S63). Thus, in the case where the first supplying process is executed in successive printing, the distance between successively conveyed two sheets S is equal to the second distance larger than the first distance.

After Step S62, S63, the controller 200 ends the present control.

There will be next explained a concrete example of the operation of the controller 200.

As shown in FIG. 7, when the controller 200 receives the print command of successive printing in a state in which the toner cartridge 2 is brand new, the controller 200 repeats the processes of S1-S3 (S3: No) and S9-S11 (S11: No). Thus, every time printing is performed on one sheet S, the usage-amount obtaining process (FIG. 9: S31) is executed. When the usage amount Qu which is successively added up every time the usage-amount obtaining process is executed becomes greater than or equal to the first threshold TH1 (S33: Yes), the flag F1 is set to 1 (S34). Accordingly, the conveying timing of the sheet S is switched, in the sheet feeding process of FIG. 11, from the first conveying timing to the second conveying timing (S63), so that a distance between the sheet S that has been fed last time and the sheet S to be fed this time becomes equal to the second distance larger than the first distance.

When the sheet S that has been fed this time passes the first sheet sensor 101 (S2: Yes), an affirmative determination is made at Step S3 (Yes), and the first supplying process is executed (S4).

When the first supplying process is executed, the supply amount Qs is calculated in the supply-amount calculating process of Step S8 (FIG. 8: S22). When the calculated supply amount Qs is less than or equal to the reference supply amount Qb (S23: Yes), the first threshold TH1 is changed to a value smaller than the current value (S24). When the toner remaining amount Qt in the toner cartridge 2 calculated based on the supply amount Qs is less than or equal to the predetermined amount  $\beta$  (S26: Yes), the user is notified that the toner amount in the toner cartridge 2 is small (S27).

As shown in FIG. 9, when the increase amount Qu4 of the toner usage amount Qu from the time point of execution of the preceding detecting process up to the current time point becomes greater than or equal to the fourth threshold TH4 (S36: Yes), the print job is suspended, and the first agitator 15 slowly rotates at the second speed V2 (S37, 38). It is thus possible to accurately execute the detecting process by the optical sensor 190 (S39).

When the toner amount Qr in the developing device 1 obtained in the detecting process is greater than the predetermined amount Qth (S40: Yes), the flag F2 is set to 1 (S41). Accordingly, the comparison (S33) between the increase amount Qu1 of the usage amount Qu and the first threshold TH1 is not performed until the toner amount Qr in the developing device 1 obtained in the next detecting process becomes less than or equal to the predetermined amount Qth (S40: No) and the flag F2 is accordingly set to 0 (S42). Thus, when the toner amount Qr in the developing device 1 is greater than the predetermined amount Qth, the first supplying process is not executed.

As shown in FIG. 7, when the total usage amount Qus of the toner becomes greater than or equal to the second threshold TH2 as a result of repeated execution of the

printing operation, an affirmative determination (Yes) is made at Step S71, and the driving-amount increase process is executed (S80). As shown in FIG. 12, in the case where the toner amount Qr is smaller than or equal to the predetermined amount Qth, namely, in the case where the flag F2 is 0 (S81: No), at the time when the driving-amount increase process is started, the auger 22 starts rotating (S82), and the second supplying process is started. In the case where the flag F2 is set to 1 at Step S41 of the toner-amount recognition process at the time when the driving-amount increase process is started, an affirmative determination (Yes) is made at Step S81, so that execution of the second supplying process is prohibited, and the control flow accordingly goes to Step S83.

Subsequently, the processes at Step S83, S84 are executed, so that the toner usage amount Qu is obtained after completion of printing on one sheet S. Because a negative determination (No) is made at Step S85 until the second driving time TD2 elapses after the auger 22 has started rotating, the control flow goes to Step S92. A negative determination (No) is made at Step S92 until the increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3, and the present control ends.

When the second driving time TD2 elapses after the auger 22 has started rotating, an affirmative determination (Yes) is made at Step S85. In this case, the print job is suspended, the auger 22 stops rotating, and the second supplying process is suspended (S86). Thereafter, the detecting process is executed (S88). When it is subsequently determined at Step S89 that the toner amount Qr is larger than the predetermined amount Qth ( $Qr > Qth$ ), the flag F2 is set to 1 (S90). Accordingly, an affirmative determination (Yes) is made at next execution of Step S81, so that Step S82 is skipped. Thus, the second supplying process keeps suspended.

When the increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3, an affirmative determination is made at Step S92 (Yes). In this case, the printing operation is stopped and the second supplying process is ended (S93). Thereafter, the flag F3 is set to 1 at Step S94, so that an affirmative determination (Yes) is made at Step S72 and the user is notified that the toner cartridge 2 is empty (S73), as shown in FIG. 7.

The present embodiment offers the following advantageous effects.

By executing the second supplying process in which the driving amount of the auger 22 is increased, it is possible to convey or send, into the developing device 1, the staying or accumulating toner that hinders conveyance of the toner. Accordingly, the conveyance of the toner is not disturbed by the staying or accumulating toner, thus obviating an occurrence of an error in the supply amount of the toner with respect to the consumption amount of the toner.

The developing process is prohibited, in other words, the printing is stopped, when the increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3. This configuration enables notification of a replacement time of the toner cartridge 2 at appropriate timing.

The detecting process is executed when the second driving time TD2 elapses after the auger 22 has started rotating. In this configuration, the amount of the toner in the developing device 1 is detected in the detecting process before the amount of the toner in the developing device 1 becomes

excessive by the second supplying process, thus enabling the amount of the toner to be kept at an appropriate level.

In the case where the toner amount  $Q_r$  detected in the detecting process is greater than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , the second supplying process is suspended, specifically, the second supplying process continues to be suspended, so that the amount of the toner in the developing device **1** is prevented from becoming excessively large.

In the usage-amount obtaining process, the toner usage amount  $Q_u$  is obtained based on the number of dots of the image data, thus enabling the toner amount used in the printing to be accurately obtained.

The detecting process is executed in a period in which the print job is suspended, namely, in a period in which the developing process is not being executed, thus enabling accurate detection of the toner amount in the developing device **1** by the optical sensor **190**. Further, the frequency of execution of the detecting process is lower than that of the first supplying process. Thus, the detecting process can be executed in the case where there is a possibility that the toner amount in the developing device **1** varies by a plurality of times of execution of the first supplying process.

The first agitator **15** is operated in the detecting process at the first speed  $V_1$  lower than the second speed  $V_2$ . This configuration prevents or reduces flying or scattering of the toner in the developing device **1** in the detecting process and enables accurate detection of the toner amount by the optical sensor **190**.

When any one of the conditions for starting the detecting process is satisfied in a period in which the print job is being executed, the print job is suspended and the detecting process is executed. This configuration enables the toner amount in the developing device **1** to be recognized at an earlier stage even in the case where the number of pages to be successively printed is large.

The first supplying process is not executed when the toner amount  $Q_r$  detected in the detecting process is larger than the predetermined amount  $Q_{th}$ , so as to prevent the toner from being excessively supplied into the developing device **1**.

The first threshold  $TH_1$  is set so as to satisfy the expression (1). It is thus possible to prevent shortage of the toner in the developing device **1** even when printing, in which the amount of the toner used for one sheet  $S$  is maximal, is successively performed on a plurality of sheets  $S$ .

The toner cartridge **2** is mountable on and removable from the developing device **1**. When the amount of the toner in the toner cartridge **2** becomes less than a usable amount, only the toner cartridge **2** can be replaced without replacing the developing roller **12**.

The first supplying process is started before the formation of the electrostatic latent image is started. This configuration prevents or reduces disturbance of the electrostatic latent image on the photoconductive drum **181** due to vibration caused at the time of starting the first supplying process, namely, vibration caused at the time of switching the state of the transmitting mechanism  $TM$ . Further, detection, by the first sheet sensor **101**, of the sheet  $S$  conveyed toward the transfer roller **183** triggers the starting of the first supplying process, and the first supplying process is started before the formation of the electrostatic latent image for that sheet  $S$  is started, so that the toner is supplied into the developing device **1** before the developing process for that sheet  $S$  is executed. Thus, when the developing process is executed, the condition of the toner in the developing device **1**, namely, the ratio between deteriorated toner and fresh toner,

is better than that before the starting of the first supplying process, so as to prevent or reduce deterioration in the image quality.

In the case where the developing roller **12** and the auger **22** are driven by the same motor **300** common thereto, the load of the motor **300** varies when the state of the transmitting mechanism  $TM$  is switched from the disconnected state to the connected state. In this case, the rotation of the developing roller **12** becomes unstable, and the rotation of the photoconductive drum **181** that contacts the developing roller **12** accordingly becomes unstable. If the exposure process is executed in such a state, the electrostatic latent image tends to disturb. In the present embodiment, however, the first supplying process is started before the exposure process is executed, namely, the transmitting mechanism  $TM$  is switched. It is thus possible to prevent or reduce disturbance of the electrostatic latent image.

The first supplying process is ended after the formation of the electrostatic latent image for one sheet has been completed. This configuration prevents or reduces disturbance of the electrostatic latent image on the photoconductive drum **181** due to vibration caused at the time of end of the first supplying process.

The first driving time  $TD_1$  in the first supplying process is set so as to satisfy the expression (4). According to this configuration, the first supplying process is started and is ended in a period corresponding to a distance between two sheets  $S$  successively conveyed in successive printing, namely, a period in which the electrostatic latent image is not being formed. It is thus possible to prevent or reduce disturbance of the electrostatic latent image even in successive printing.

In usual successive printing in which the first supplying process is not executed, the distance between the sheets  $S$  is set to the smaller first distance, thereby increasing the printing speed. In the case where the first supplying process is executed in successive printing, the distance between the sheets  $S$  is set to the larger second distance. This configuration enables, with higher reliability, the first supplying process to be started and to be ended in the period in which the electrostatic latent image is not being formed.

The toner supply amount  $Q_s$  supplied in the first supplying process is calculated by execution of the supply-amount calculating process, so that the amount of the toner actually supplied into the developing device **1** can be recognized. Further, the supply amount of the toner that has been supplied in the current first supplying process is calculated based on the elapsed time from the time point of execution of the preceding first supplying process. This configuration enables the amount of the toner supplied into the developing device **1** to be recognized even when the toner density in the toner cartridge **2** varies with a lapse of time. Further, the amount of the toner supplied into the developing device **1** can be recognized even in the case where the first driving time  $TD_1$  of the supplying process is set to a predetermined period corresponding to the predetermined number of rotations of the auger **22**.

The toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  in the toner cartridge **2** is calculated based on the supply amount  $Q_s$  calculated in the supply-amount calculating process. Thus, the remaining amount of the toner in the toner cartridge **2** can be calculated.

When the toner remaining amount  $Q_t$  in the toner cartridge **2** becomes smaller than or equal to the predetermined amount (3), the controller **200** notifies information indicating that the remaining amount is small. Accordingly, the user is encouraged to replace the toner cartridge **2**, for instance.



The first threshold TH1 is made smaller when the supply amount Qs calculated in the supply-amount calculating process is smaller than or equal to the reference supply amount Qb. In this configuration, in the case where the supply amount Qs of the toner that has been supplied in the current first supplying process is small, it is possible to advance the start timing of the next first supplying process, so that the amount of the toner in the developing device 1 can be kept appropriate.

It is to be understood that the present disclosure is not limited to the details of the illustrated embodiment but may be embodied otherwise as described below.

In the configuration of FIG. 9, the detecting process is executed after suspension of the print job. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. The detecting process may be executed after completion of the print job.

In the configuration of FIG. 9, in a situation in which the flag F2 is being set at 1, the flag F2 is set to 0 when the toner amount Qr in the developing device 1 obtained in the next detecting process becomes smaller than or equal to the predetermined amount Qth. The flag F2 may be set to 0 on the condition that a predetermined number of sheets are printed after the flag F2 has been set to 1. In this arrangement, the first supplying process is not executed during a time period in which the predetermined number of sheets are being printed.

In the illustrated embodiment, the auger 22 having the helical plate 22B is illustrated as one example of the supplier. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. For instance, the supplier may be configured to include a rotation shaft and a flat plate provided in parallel with the rotation shaft.

In the illustrated embodiment, the first driving time TD1 of the first supplying process is represented as a constant time. The first driving time TD1 may be a time corresponding to a period in which the auger 22 is rotated by the predetermined number of times. In an arrangement in which the printing speed is changeable, for instance, the first driving time TD1 may be configured to change in accordance with the printing speed such that the number of rotations of the auger 22 is constant for any printing speed.

In the illustrated embodiment, the photoconductive drum 181 is illustrated as one example of the photoconductor. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. The photoconductive drum 181 may be a belt-like photoconductor, for instance.

In the illustrated embodiment, the developing device and the developer storage are separately constituted. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. The developing device and the developer storage may be constituted integrally with each other.

In the illustrated embodiment, the usage amount Qu is obtained in the usage-amount obtaining process based on the number of dots of the image data. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. For instance, the usage amount may be obtained based on the number of printed sheets, the number of rotations of the photoconductive drum, or the number of detections of the sheet by the first sheet sensor or the second sheet sensor.

In the illustrated embodiment, the first agitator 15 having the single agitating blade 15B is illustrated as one example of the agitator. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. For instance, the agitator may include a plurality of agitating blades.

In the illustrated embodiment, the transfer roller 183 that contacts the photoconductive drum 181 is illustrated as one example of the transfer device. The present disclosure is not

limited to this configuration. For instance, the transfer device may be a transfer member, in an intermediate transfer system, facing an intermediate transfer belt that contacts the photoconductor.

In the illustrated embodiment, examples of the sheet S include thick paper, a post card, and thin paper. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. The sheet S may be an OHP sheet, for instance.

In the illustrated embodiment, the toner remaining amount Qt in the toner cartridge 2 is calculated based on the supply amount Qs calculated in the supply-amount calculating process. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. For instance, the toner amount to be supplied in the next first supplying process (the execution period of the first supplying process) may be changed based on the supply amount calculated in the supply-amount calculating process.

In the illustrated embodiment, it is determined that the toner in the toner cartridge 2 has run out when the increase amount Qu3 of the toner usage amount Qu after the time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3. The present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. For instance, execution of the second supplying process may be stopped when the increase amount Qu3 becomes greater than or equal to the third threshold TH3, and the first supplying process may be executed every time the increase amount Qu1 of the toner usage amount Qu becomes greater than or equal to the first threshold TH1.

While the present disclosure is applied to the laser printer 100 in the illustrated embodiment, the present disclosure is applicable to other image forming apparatus such as a copying machine or a multi-function peripheral (MFP).

The developing device 1 may constitute a cartridge including the photoconductive drum 181 and configured to be mountable on and removable from the laser printer 100. Alternatively, the developing device 1 may constitute a cartridge configured to be mountable on and removable from the laser printer 100, without including the photoconductive drum 181.

The elements explained in the illustrated embodiment and the modification may be suitably combined.

What is claimed is:

1. An image forming apparatus, comprising:

- a photoconductor;
- a developing device including a developing roller configured to form a developer image on the photoconductor;
- a developer storage storing developer;
- a supplier configured to supply the developer from the developer storage to the developing device; and
- a controller configured to, when performing a printing operation, execute
  - a developing process of developing an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductor,
  - a usage-amount obtaining process of obtaining a usage amount of the developer, the usage amount being an amount of the developer used in the developing process,
  - a first supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a first driving amount every time the usage amount becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold, and
  - a second supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a driving amount greater than the first driving amount when the usage

25

amount of the developer from a time point of beginning of use of the developer storage becomes greater than or equal to a second threshold that is greater than the first threshold.

2. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to prohibit execution of the developing process when a usage amount of the developer used in the developing process after a time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to a third threshold.

3. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to notify an instruction to replace the developer storage when a usage amount of the developer used in the developing process after a time point of starting the second supplying process becomes greater than or equal to a third threshold.

4. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising an optical sensor including a light emitting portion configured to emit light into the developing device and a light receiving portion configured to receive the light emitted from the light emitting portion and passed through the developing device,

wherein the controller is configured to execute a detecting process of detecting, by the optical sensor, an amount of the developer in the developing device, and

wherein the controller is configured to execute the detecting process when the supplier is operated by a second driving amount greater than the first driving amount after a time point of starting the second supplying process.

5. The image forming apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the developing device includes an agitator configured to agitate the developer in the developing device, and

wherein the controller is configured to cause the agitator to be operated at a first speed in the developing process and at a second speed lower than the first speed in the detecting process.

6. The image forming apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the controller is configured to prohibit execution of the second supplying process when the amount of the developer detected in the detecting process is greater than a predetermined amount.

7. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the supplier includes an auger configured to rotate about a rotation shaft so as to supply the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device, and

wherein the controller is configured to cause the auger to be rotated by a first number of rotations in the first supplying process and by a second number of rotations larger than the first number of rotations in the second supplying process.

8. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to obtain, in the usage-amount obtaining process, the usage amount based on the number of dots of image data.

9. The image forming apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the developer storage is mountable on and removable from the developing device.

10. A method of controlling an image forming apparatus comprising: a photoconductor; a developing device including a developing roller configured to form a developer image on the photoconductor; a developer storage storing developer; and a supplier configured to supply the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device, the method comprising:

26

a first supplying step of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a first driving amount when a usage amount of the developer from a time point of beginning of use of the developer storage is smaller than a predetermined value; and

a second supplying step of supplying the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device by operating the supplier by a driving amount greater than the first driving amount when the usage amount of the developer from the time point of beginning of use of the developer storage is greater than or equal to the predetermined value.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the supplier is operated by the first driving amount every time when the usage amount of the developer becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold in the first supplying step.

12. The method according to claim 10, further comprising:

a developing step of developing an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductor; and

a prohibiting step of prohibiting execution of the developing step when a usage amount of the developer after a time point of starting the second supplying step becomes greater than or equal to a third threshold.

13. The method according to claim 10, further comprising a notifying step of notifying an instruction to replace the developer storage when a usage amount of the developer after a time point of starting the second supplying step becomes greater than or equal to a third threshold.

14. The method according to claim 13, further comprising a detecting step of detecting an amount of the developer in the developing device when the supplier is operated by a second driving amount greater than the first driving amount after a time point of starting the second supplying step.

15. The method according to claim 14, further comprising:

a developing step of developing an electrostatic latent image on the photoconductor:

a first agitating step of agitating the developer in the developing device at a first speed in the developing step; and

a second agitating step of agitating the developer in the developing device at a second speed lower than the first speed in the detecting step.

16. The method according to claim 14, further comprising a prohibiting step of prohibiting execution of the second supplying step when the amount of the developer detected in the detecting step is greater than a predetermined amount.

17. The method according to claim 10,

wherein the supplier includes an auger configured to rotate about a rotation shaft so as to supply the developer stored in the developer storage to the developing device, and

wherein the auger is rotated by the first number of rotations in the first supplying step and by the second number of rotations greater than the first number of rotations in the second supplying step.

18. The method according to claim 10, wherein the usage amount of the developer is determined based on the number of dots of image data in a printing operation.

19. An image forming apparatus, comprising:

a developing device including a developing roller;

a toner cartridge storing developer, the toner cartridge including a screw auger; and

a controller configured to, when performing a printing operation, execute

a usage-amount obtaining process of obtaining a usage amount of the developer,  
a first supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the toner cartridge to the developing device by operating the screw auger by a first driving time 5 every time the usage amount becomes greater than or equal to a first threshold, and  
a second supplying process of supplying the developer stored in the toner cartridge to the developing device by operating the screw auger by a driving time 10 longer than the first driving time when the usage amount of the developer from a time point of beginning of use of the toner cartridge becomes greater than or equal to a second threshold that is greater than the first threshold. 15

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